The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 29, 1786.---VOL. 91.---NO. 68. TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 17, 1876. EIGHT DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Vanderbilt still holds his own.

—Always ready to take the stump—The dentist.

—Matters have a warlike appearance in the East.

—It was the school marm's Centennial day yesterday.

—Pretty good oars in the Yale Navy. They owe $1,500.

—Stokes will be discharged from the penitentiary October 28.

—Fashion continues to draw a large load of dry goods behind her.

—The toy stores already begin to show up faint signs of the holidays.

—Anna Dickinson has taken up a temporary residence at Cincinnati.

—McKee Rankin paid $2,000 for his new play, written by Joaquin Miller.

—A word with our friends who are favoring us with campaign poetry. Desist.

—The New York *Sun* believes married women make the best school teachers.

—Inspector Russell holds to his faith in the boilers, but thinks somebody has been neglectful.

—Mrs. Maggie Newton Van Cott, the famous female revivalist, has dropped down upon our city.

—The pressure of the hard times has produced no visible effect yet upon the general "uppishness" of bustles.

—His many friends will find Jefferson Davis in Washington any time after Sam Tilden's election.—*Rochester Democrat.*

—The Boston *Post* before the election: "Indiana will give the Blue Jeans ticket somewhere from 12,000 to 20,000 majority."

—Some of the "school children" who started on the excursion yesterday had almost touched the juvenile years of second childhood.

—Is a torchlight procession a light brigade?—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

—Yes, it might be torchered into that.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

—Milliners in Paris who furnish ladies out of town with their hats send for their photographs before they make the selection of shape and color of trimmings.

—Commodore Vanderbilt's physicians are still alive, and doing as well as could be expected, but their departure for the Happy Land is only a question of time.

—The New York *World* before the election: "Candid men of both parties are agreed that the Democrats will carry Ohio by 10,000 majority and Indiana by 15,000.

—Six weeks from now you will see people suddenly stop and sit down on the walk as if struck by a sudden idea, and they will have no explanation to make when they rise up.

—Proud, aristocratic and overbearing as Samuel J. Tilden is, he can't see to part his hair behind, without a reflector, and so is no better than the meanest human midge that walks.

—Young-Man-Afraid-of-his-Mother-in-Law represents the largest tribe in the United States. Several efforts have been made to put him upon a reservation, but he won't stay put.

—The Norwich *Bulletin* says cider is so cheap this year that farmers are paying people fifty cents a barrel to drink it, and able-bodied men are making from $1 to $2a day at this rate.

—A girl at St. Peter, Minn., has, in male attire, been serving as a brakeman on a railroad. She has now relinquished the brakes, but still handles the switch, and occasionally manages a train.

—Norwich *Bulletin:* A good deal of surprise is expressed that more of our citizens have not gone to the Centennial. It should be remembered, however, that a drink costs twenty cents there.

—A sister of the late ex-President Polk died a few days ago at Columbia, Tenn. She was the last surviving member of her immediate family, which consisted of nine brothers and a sister, President Polk being the eldest.

—Important correction in Elizabethtown (Ky.) *News:* "The young lady who proposed to ride bareback around the amphitheatre at the Glasgow Fair assures us that she meant that the horse should be bareback, and not herself."

—Adelini Patti is not in good health. She says that her throat is affected; others that her lungs are threatened; at all events, her physicians have forbidden her to brave the rigors of the Russian winter the coming season.

—Italy, it is understood, has her eye on Tunis, being resolved to demand that part of the Ottoman Empire as the price of an alliance with Russia. In addition to acquiring the site of Carthage—her ancient foe—Italy would by this bargain gain a valuable colony.

—Costly gloves are not in such demand as they were a few years ago. Many a young lady who would have thought life a total failure without kid gloves, now is now content with two-button ones, and thinks anything more than that a shameful piece of extravagance.

—There are peculiar, if not mysterious, dispensations of things, which discover themselves to us at every step in life, and make us wonder that we never thought of them before. How Providential is it that the Presidential election doesn't take place in the midst of the mosquito season.

—A St. Louisian in Chicago writes that he was awakened the day after his arrival by a shaking of the house that led him to believe the city had been visited by an earthquake. He subsequently discovered that the tremor was caused by a platoon of Chicago school girls taking their morning walk.

—At a recent wedding in London the six bridesmaids were attired in cream-colored dresses trimmed with light blue, each wearing a massive gold locket, with a raised jeweled and enamelled monogram of the bride and bridegroom, presented by the bridegroom. The jewels worn by the bride were pearls and diamonds.

—A touching spectacle was witnessed in Indiana yesterday, when the Democratic State Committee visited the Governor-elect and assured him that before entering upon the duties of his office it would be absolutely necessary for him to give up wearing blue trousers and a roundabout. The whole company was affected to tears.

—Burlington *Hawkeye:* "Indian Summer's about here," remarked a young officer on General Crook's staff. "Indian some'ere about here?" echoed the General. "You are mistaken, young man; there is no Indian about here, for Terry and I have scraped this country with a fine-tooth comb, and haven't found a sign of him anywhere."

—Let us feel glad, says the Fulton *Times*, tidies are going out of fashion, it is reported, and if it be true that we are to sink into a rocking chair after this without tearing a lace dog from the back of it, or settle down on a sofa and not feel a yellow worsted farm house bumping up against the end of our spinal column, then an evening's *tete-a-tete* will seem as odd as a man with his mustache shaved off.

—A touching episode occurred at the funeral of the late Samuel H. Moody, at Northfield, Mass., last week. After the closing prayer, Mr. D. L. Moody, the revivalist, ascended the pulpit, and after saying that he had been praying all the way from Chicago that he might have strength to say a word himself on the sad occasion, proceeded to pay a touching and loving tribute to the memory of his deceased brother. He was forced to do it, he said although some might question his taste. The entire audience was greatly moved at the broken yet impassioned words of the speaker.

—"What's this, mister?" said a curious countryman who was wandering through a Washington street jeweler's store, and as he spoke he rang a stalk of Mercury with his horny knuckles. "Mercury, man," said the attendant, "its Mercury," and he passed on to wait upon a customer. The ruralist gazed for a moment with open mouth at the bronze representation of the Messenger of the Gods, and then beckoned to a companion in the other part of the store, to whom he said, "Jim, what do you suppose that ere digger is?" "I dunno," responded Jim, in turn giving it a resounding rap; "brunze, hain't it?" "No," said the other, "taint; it's quicksilver." "What! the stuff they put into thermometers? Well, I am durned. What'll they do next?" And after another long look the couple moved on, impressed with the wonders of art.

—The statement that Russia and Austria have come to an understanding on the Eastern question gives much significance to the action of the Principalities. The differences between the Cabinets of Vienna and St. Petersburg have been a hindrance to any definition of the policy of Russia. She simply contented herself giving just enough help in the field to support Servia while playing a diplomatic game with the other powers. She has been, in short, maneuvering for a position. Germany has latterly taken no apparent part in the game. After the failure of the Berlin proposition she seemed to lose all ambition to engage in diplomatic scheming and planning. There is now no little curiosity to know what part she will take when war seems inevitable, and Russia and Austria seem to have come to an understanding. Germany could doubtless prevent a war that will end in the overthrow of Turkey in Europe; England can not, and France is likely to be a disinterested spectator, unless Germany mingles in the affair. At all events, it is evident that the question of peace or war is now in the hands of Russia, and that, whatever she may affect diplomatically for peace, she designs that the war shall go on, and contemplates an open rupture with the Porte.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

SECOND EDITION

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Armistice Question.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON RUSSIA'S POSITION.

Cossacks Arriving in Servia.

A Famine in India.

TURKEY.

Montenegrins Repulsed.

RAGUSA, October 16.—Dervish Pasha, having received reinforcements, succeeded in repelling the attack on Podgoritza, which was commenced by five battalions of Montenegrins on the 11th inst.

The Armistice.

VIENNA, October 16.—A semi-official journal, commenting on the Porte's proposal of six months' armistice, says: "The armistice is evidently too extended, but the greater period implies the less, and the Porte has inconstestibly fulfilled the requirements of the powers. Anyhow the Turkish proposal does away with all questions of occupation, intervention, naval demonstration or rupture of diplomatic relations."

LONDON, October 16.—The *Times* publishes the text of the note in which Turkey offered the six months' armistice. The Paris correspondent of that paper, commenting, says the note is conciliatory, submissive and almost humble. The *Times*, editorially, says Turkey could not possibly have been more conciliatory. The note judiciously abstains from denouncing foreign volunteers as Russians. There is nothing in it at which Russia or any other power could reasonably take offense.

The *Times* further says: The fact of Russia having reverted to the demands originally made by England should be encouraging if we could regard with confidence the animus which prompted this course.

PARIS, October 16.—The *Temps* publishes a summary, which it believes to be accurate, of Prince Gortschakoff's circular to the Russian representatives abroad in reply to Turkey's offer of a six months' armistice. Prince Gortschakoff points out that no durable peace could proceed from the Turkish proposal. Servia and Montenegro could not be expected to remain so long in a critical condition. He concludes with the statement that Russia is disposed to insist upon an armistice of a month or six weeks, which might be extended if the progress of the negotiations rendered it necessary.

LONDON, October 16.—The *Times'* Paris correspondent points to the fact that this is the first time Russia has clearly accepted solidarity with Servia and Montenegro. In advising them to reject the Turkish proposition she has accepted the responsibility of such refusal.

A dispatch from Berlin, dated Sunday evening, announces that Russia's objections to Turkey's proposals are stated in a calm, argumentative tone, indicating a desire for negotiation. There seems to be no danger of an immediate collision.

The *Pesther Lloyd* reports that Ristics, the Servian Prime Minister, has informed the English consul at Belgrade that Servia would consent to an armistice till December 31.

The *Daily News* has a special from Belgrade, which says Servia is willing to accept the *statu quo*, providing the Turks give guarantees for the proper government of Bosnia, but Servia will not consent to any armistice longer than December 31. If that is rejected now, she does not bind herself to accept it at any future time. The prospect of an armistice or peace is not flattering.

LONDON October 16.—The Pall Mall *Gazette* this evening has a strong leading article on Russia's position. It says it believes the Porte will and ought to regard the alternative demand for a short armistice as the proposal of an honorable belligerent seeking military advantages rather than of a mediator sincerely desiring peace, and as such will and ought to reject it. It believes it would be mere weakness on the part of the other powers to admit Russia's demand to urge the Porte to accept these demands. It is not only a hopeless course, but one which no independent power of Europe can adopt without loss of self respect and without a risk of becoming a tool of diplomatic trickery. It observes with profound regret that an opposite course is advocated in language which is almost the language of a panic. This refers to the leading editorial in the *Times* of this morning in relation to the crisis. The Pall Mall *Gazette* says it does not see the advantage of such a course. It hopes that the English Government will withdraw from diplomatic attempts which are too plainly exposed to frustration by disguised or enforced hostility. It says: If we withdraw from interference at this point, nothing worse can happen than if we go further into propositions so hopeless of a good result. It is with an almost inexpressible shame we read, and know that all Europe will read, the abject entreaties of our leading journal to Prince Bismarck to save us and all mankind from the terrible Muscovite. With what scorn will this be read, and how will calculated is a panic like this to restrain the Russian war party. We may rely upon it that Prince Bismarck will do what he thinks good for the Empire in his keeping, and it may be LEAST likely that he will trifle with Turkey rather a desirable eventuality. Russia must begin by fighting somebody and somewhere if she is to be shattered and be no longer a menace in actual hate and possible alliance against the German Empire.

BERLIN, October 16.—The *National Gazette* of this city, discussing the reference to Germany in the London *Times'* leader this morning, says the power of Germany neither gives her right nor imposes on her the duty of placing her own peace in jeopardy for the advantage of others.

The *North German Gazette* says the *Times*, in its article, ignores the existence of an alliance of the three imperial powers.

LONDON, October 16.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Constantinople says: There is great uneasiness here, and little hope of averting a war. The popular feeling against Russia is very bitter. Some warlike demonstration is expected on the occasion of the Bairam, which is the great annual Turkish festival, and begins this week. The Turks now talk calmly of their determination to fight Russia single handed. They claim that they will have all the money they want to carry on the campaign.

A Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs that Austria has informed Servia and Montenegro of her acceptance of the Turkish proposal for a long armistice.

Turks Repulsed by Servians.

A dispatch from Belgrade says: "It is generally believed here that the Turks will break throught the line of the Drina, upon which they have been constantly making attacks during the last few days. Yesterday the Turks attacked the Servian position at Ljubanja for six hours. The attack was repulsed by the Servians. The Servian General Novassecoff has telegraphed to headquarters announcing that a battle is impending at Savor. An armistice is considered impossible."

Greece Preparing for War.

PARIS, October 16.—A Vienna correspondent of *Le Temps* reports that the King of the Hellenes, in conversation with Count Andrassy, declared while he desired peace, he felt compelled to put the army of Greece on a war footing in view of the critical state of affairs, and especially of the mobilization of the Roumanian army.

The Russian War Party.

LONDON, October 17.—The *Daily Telegraph's* Vienna correspondent says it is believed the Czar favors peace, but it is known the Empress and Czarwitch are strongly allied with the military party, and are exerting their efforts to further the projects.

Reinforcements for Servia.

The *Times'* dispatch from Belgrade says the Government states that 4,000 Cossacks arrived at Kladava last week, bringing 700 horses, and marched to Deligrad. One thousand more were expected to arrive yesterday. The Russian Government is concentrating troops in Caucasus. The influx of Russian soldiers is assuming more serious proportions. Many arrive in uniforms, with arms. The advent of 500 a day is not unusual.

A Berlin dispatch to the *Times* says Delashkoff's mission in behalf of Russia will address itself particularly to the military party in the Austrian Court, who advise making common cause with Russia in introducing a policy of conquest.

INDIA.

A Famine.

LONDON, October 16.—A special to the *Times* from Calcutta reports that distress prevails in Deccan and Southern Mahratta because of the failure of the crops. The Government has opened relief works. A scarcity is also expected in Khandeesh and Nassick.

RUSSIA.

A National Loan.

VIENNA, October 16.—The *Tagblatt* of this city announces positively that the issue of a national Russian loan of 200,000,000 roubles has been resolved upon at Lindadia.

Failure of the Paper Currency.

LONDON, October 17.—The *Times'* Berlin special says after spending 20,000,000 roubles in the last three months in attempting to maintain the nominal value of paper currency, the St. Petersburg National Bank has avowed its inability to proceed with the operation, and declares the bills will no longer be paid in gold. It is believed the Russian Government is trying to obtain a loan in Holland.

SPAIN.

The Religious War.

LONDON, October 16.—A telegram from Madrid states that the Bishop of Minesca has issued a new circular, enjoining on masters of primary schools not to admit the sons of Protestants and other dissenters.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Special Cabinet Meeting.

There was a special Cabinet meeting yesterday of two hours' duration, at which all the Departments excepting the War were represented. The meeting was for the purpose of attending to miscellaneous subjects accumulated during the summer. Governor Chamberlain's request for the assistance of the General Government in preserving the peace in South Carolina was not considered, but will be at the regular session today, at which Secretary Cameron will be in attendance.

The Army Reunion.

The programme of exercises connected with the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee and the unveiling of McPherson's statue is completed. There will be a grand civic and military display on the 18th. The Departments will be closed after twelve o'clock in order to allow employes to join with other citizens in the exercises. The District military and Marine Corps will serve as a military escort. The band from Ft. McHenry, in the Baltimore harbor, is also ordered here for the occasion.

Gen. David Hunter, United States army, will act as Grand Marshal. It is expected the display on the 18th will surpass any that has been witnessed here since President Grant's first inaugural.

Supreme Court Decision.

Gaines, Belding et al. vs. Hale & Rector. Error to the Supreme Court of Arkansas. This is a case appertaining to the Hot Springs tract, and the Court says that the principal controversy between the parties to it was disposed of by the decision in the Hot Springs cases last winter by declaring that none of them were entitled to the land. As the Supreme Court of the State has not construed the statutes, but has refused to aid either of the parties, and by its action saved the rights of the United States, no error is found, and the decision below is affirmed.

The Cotton Crop.

The reports to the Department of Agriculture indicate a reduction of the condition of cotton during the past month in ten principal cotton States, from an average of 92.2 to 83.2. The figures for condition of States are as follows: Alabama, 84; South Carolina, 80; Georgia, 85; Florida, 80; Alabama, 70; Mississippi, 83; Louisiana, 82; Texas, 91; Arkansas, 86; Tennessee, 91.

POLITICAL RIOT.

Trouble at a Meeting in South Carolina—Two Persons Killed and Fourteen Wounded.

CHARLESTON, S. C., October 16.—The joint canvass of Charleston county by Democrats and Republicans, which has been in progress for some days, resulted in a serious collision at Cainhoy, about nine miles from here. It had been agreed that both whites and blacks should attend the meeting without arms. During the speaking an altercation arose between two individuals of opposite parties. A shot having been fired by one of them, the negroes belonging to the State militia, and comprising a large majority of the meeting, secured their muskets, which were secreted near by, and a volley was fired into the unarmed whites from bushes skirting a neighboring ravine. The whites, being few in number, and altogether unprepared to fight, retreated to the steamer which had brought them from the city, but not before two of their number had been killed and fourteen wounded. The dead were left in possession of the negros. About eighty armed whites left the city this evening for Cainhoy to recover the bodies and to afford protection to the whites of that vicinity, who are in dread of being attacked or burned out.

THE NEW YORK MYSTERY.

The Shooting of Mrs. Cheeseman Explained.

NEW YORK, October 16.—Mrs. Cora Cheeseman, shot on Thursday night last, has made a statement. She says: On Thursday night my husband asked me the cause of the difference between me and my friend, a young woman, to which I replied that she wanted one hundred dollars, which I refused to give her. My husband left the house after eating his supper, and returned about eleven o'clock, when we each drank a glass of wine. He said to me: "Cora, I am going to leave you," and I said "If you do I will shoot myself." He then said, "I am going," and I then took a revolver from my pocket and fired, the ball passing between my left arm and the body, and buried itself in the door. Finding I was not wounded, I fired again, and the ball entered my left breast. I fell on my face and got up, and said to my husband: "You had better leave. If you don't somebody will find out that I am shot and will have you arrested." My husband then went into the front room, packed his valise, and left, after speaking again to me.

The Fast Mails.

ST. LOUIS, October 16.—The Railway Postal Service Committee met in annual session to-day, and left to-night for Texas. The Board of Trade to-day made an extended reply to various questions asked by the Commissioners, it being an elaboration of what was previously stated in these dispatches, that is, the necessity of the city and the country the west and southwest of it, require double daily railway post office service over the shortest route from New York to St. Louis, and that justice to the city and the country requires that to it demands railway postal service equal to that afforded to competing cities. A careful comparison was made of the mail facilities of Chicago and St. Louis, and the discriminations in favor of the former city are clearly pointed out.

A Convention to Which Beecher's Female Friends Cannot Go.

NEW YORK, October 16.—Among the notices read by Mr. Beecher from the pulpit yesterday morning was one informing the congregation that the Women's Union Missionary Society would hold a three days' convention this week in Hoyt Sisters' church. Arriving at that point, Mr. Beecher hesitated a moment, and then said, impressively: "I am sorry that the place selected to hold this convention is one which will necessarily prevent many of you from attending. Of all the places which might have been selected, I think there is some one where it would not have been an offense for us to go."

Frank James, the Notorious Robber.

ST. LOUIS, October 16.—Nothing of special importance was developed to-day respecting Frank James, excepting that Chief McDonough is still uncertain that the man is Frank James or Cal. Carter. He expects to know very soon, however, as Dr. Mashier, of Stoux City, has telegraphed that he will come down at once, and photographs of the prisoner taken to-day have been sent to Hobbs Kerry, in jail at Booneville, for him to identify. It is even thought Kerry will be brought here to confront the man in person.

Fraternal Meeting of Southern Methodists.

LOUISVILLE, October 16.—Arrangements are being made for a grand fraternal Methodist meeting to be held here on October 25th by the M. E. Church South of this city, and also the M. E. church of New Albany and Jeffersonville, Ind., in this city, with such of both churches as may be pleased to join with them from other sections of country. Bishop Kavanaugh, of the Southern Church, and Bishop Foster, of the M. E. Church, have signified their purpose to be present, and many others of prominence in the two churches are expected.

Molly Maguires Sentenced.

POTTSVILLE, October 16.—The Court today passed the following sentences: John Kehs, Dennis P. Canning, Christopher Donnelly and Michael O'Brien, fourteen years' imprisonment each; Frank O'Neal, two years and a half; John Gibbons and John Morris, seven years each; Patrick Dolan, Sr., one year; Thomas Donohue, two years; Edward Monoghan, seven years. Sentence was also passed on a number of the witnesses who had committed perjury at the trial.

The Religious Revival in Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 16.—Sixty-nine persons, many of them middle aged, rose in response to a call at the tabernacle to-night for those who were seeking to become Christians. Ministers are coming from the surrounding country to lend their aid to the work.

The Maine Butchery.

BUCKSPORT, ME., October 16.—Frank Landers, arrested on suspicion of being the murderer of the Trim family, has been discharged. E. M. Smith is now in custody.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT.

A False Report of His Death—Stock Gamblers at the Bottom of It.

NEW YORK, October 16.—The *Evening Post* notifies the agent of the Western Associated Press that Vanderbilt is not dead. The dispatch to the New York Associated Press announcing his death, and purporting to be signed by Rev. Dr. Deems, was the work of some trickster it seems. The following is a copy of the bogus dispatch as received:

"Commodore Vanderbilt died this morning at twenty minutes after ten. Reporters are especially requested not to call at the house. Particulars will be given to the press."

It came from the New York Hotel, and was signed "Rev. Charles F. Deems."

The following dispatch from Commodore Vanderbilt at noon to-day may be accepted as an authoritative denial of the truth of his death. At twenty minutes after ten the dispatch was sent to a Wall street firm.

"I am alive and doing well, better than I have been in many months.

(Signed) "C. VANDERBILT."

The *Evening Post* says: "We hear that the Stock Exchange is about to take steps to ascertain the authors of the report of the death of Commodore Vanderbilt and the rumors of last Friday that the trunk lines had again reduced rates. The newspapers and news agencies, as well as their customers, the public, were deceived by these statements, and it is full time that the Stock Exchange, which secured the enactment of a severe statute which relates to such offences, should act in the matter."

The false report caused losses to many members of the Stock Board and their customers, the report being telegraphed throughout the country, and even to Europe. In consequence of this, complaints have been made to the President of the Stock Exchange by sufferers, and the affair is now under investigation, and will be brought up at a meeting of the Governors on Wednesday next. It is stated some clue has already been obtained to the perpetrators of the forgery.

TILDEN WEAK IN INDIANA.

He Will Run Far Behind Williams's Vote—Kentucky Influence in the Late Election.

WASHINGTON, October 16.—An analysis of the returns from Indiana shows that the greater portion of Mr. Williams's majority was obtained in the counties bordering on Kentucky. These counties have never before given more than 2,500 Democratic majority. This year they give 5,000. The Indiana Republicans say that Gov. Tilden is at least 10,000 votes weaker in that State than Mr. Williams. Gov. Hendricks' strength, they insist, is also overestimated, as is shown by the vote at Shelbyville, his own town; at Indianapolis, his residence, and at all the main points where he was supposed to be strong. Mr. Hendricks abandoned his visit to the Centennial Exhibition to enter with renewed earnestness into the canvass for the remaining three weeks. The voters of Indianapolis seem to be acquainted with Gov. Hendricks' water works record, and do not approve of any ticket he is on.

An Old Man Killed.

ST. LOUIS, October 16.—A Jefferson City special to the *Evening Dispatch* says James Myers, a son of Sheriff Myers, of this county, shot and killed George Buskus, a feeble old German, living in the southern part of the city, about ten o'clock this morning. The story runs that young Myers had been too intimate with a daughter of Buskus', and that he had been forbidden the house. This morning Myers called on Buskus, and an altercation ensued. Shortly afterward Myers shot the old man in his own yard, putting fourteen buckshot into his body. Myers was arrested.

Later—It appears that when Myers first went to Buskus' house this morning he drew a pistol on the old man, whereupon the latter seized his rifle and drove him from the premises. Myers then went down town, borrowed a double barrelled gun, returned to Buskus' house, notwithstanding the remonstrance and entreaties of his mother, and as the old man was entering his house to get his rifle Myers fired, putting four buckshot into his back. Myers was arrested, and before the inquest was held was released on $500 bail. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of felonious killing by Myers. The young man was subsequently re-arrested and placed in the custody of the jailor, who immediately permitted him to appear on the street accompanied by a friend. The excitement among the Germans is intense and the indignation of the people generally at the conduct of the authorities is very great.

Sports on the Turf.

BOSTON, October 16.—Three thousand people visited Mystic Park this afternoon to witness the first of three races arranged between Smuggler and Great Eastern. Pools sold at $40 to $22 on Smuggler, who behaved badly, however, and was distanced in the second heat. Summary: Great Eastern, 2, 1; Smuggler, 1, 3; Brodwick, 3, 2. Time 2:23 and 2:24½—the winner to receive the gate money.

Free to all race, for a purse of $500. Gone, A, 1, 1; Bella, 2, 2, 3; Maybird, 6, 6, 2; Annie Collins, 3, 4, 4; Bonner, 4, 3, 6; Hannah D., 5, 5, 5. Time 2:26, 2:26½ and 2:23 3-4.

The Black Hills Negotiations.

ST. PAUL, October 16.—The *Pioneer-Press'* special from Bismarck says the Indians at Standing Rock signed the treaty relinquishing the Black Hills on Wednesday. The treaty was so far modified as not to insist on their removal to the Indian Territory. The troops intended for the expedition go into camp to-morrow, and will probably leave about Wednesday. Gen. Sturgis is *en route* to join his regiment, and will probably command the expedition, unless Terry goes in person.

Snow Storm.

RICHMOND, VA., October 16.—There was an hour's snow storm at Norfolk yesterday, and also in this neighborhood. The weather is intensely cold. The thermometer yesterday and at sunrise to-day was thirty-one degrees. It is feared that the heavy gales which prevailed off the capes were disastrous to vessels.

"Moonshiners" Arrested.

ST. LOUIS, October 16.—Four more illicit distillers have been brought here from Southeast Missouri by United States Marshal Wheeler, and in default of bail were sent to jail.

Five Men Drowned.

ST. JOHN, N. B., October 16.—During yesterday's storm the schooner Attempt, coal laden, went ashore at Cape Tarmentine, and the crew, five in number, perished.

Yellow Fever.

SAVANNAH, October 16.—The deaths from yellow fever to-day were three.

RELIGIOUS.

The Reformed Church Synod.

IRWIN'S STATION, October 16, 1876.

Meadville, Pennsylvania, and the second Thursday of October was fixed as the next place and time of the meeting for the next annual meeting of Synod. The Board of Beneficiary Education supported eight young men during the last year. Two have completed their course of study, and entered upon the active work for the Holy Ministry. Two have now been accepted and still other applications were made. One thousand five hundred dollars were assessed upon the classes of the Synod for their support. There are now under the care of the Reformed Synods of the Reformed Church two hundred and ten young men preparing for her ministry. The Treasurer of the Board of Missions reported that he had received from all sources during the last year $10,553.80, of which he has paid out $10,393.47, and that the Board held a balance in hand of $633.72. This Board is made up of joint members elected by the Pittsburgh, Potomac and United States Synod, and from this a tri-synodical board. Besides the missions in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and Virginia, there are also a number supported in California and Iowa.

The Board have a large number of urgent appeals, which cannot be heeded unless more funds be raised for this purpose.

Rev. D. B. Lody filled the pulpit in the evening.

The report of the Publication Board gives for the last year the receipts of $39,391.33. Disbursements $37,479.86; excess of receipts $1,911.47. The whole amount of assets are $89,811.31, and the liabilities $47,011.44. Excess of assets over liabilities $42,799.87. One year ago the Synod entered into a united movement by which it ceased the publication of the *Reformed Era* of Pittsburgh, its own paper, and became a joined owner of the Publication house in Philadelphia, and made the *Messenger* its organ which is published there.

A great deal of interest was taken in the discussion of Sunday-school questions, which took up the whole evening session. On Sunday the pulpits of nearly all the churches of Irwin were supplied by members of the Synod. The holy communion was administered in the Reformed Church, and an able sermon preached by Rev. J. H. Apple, of Saegertown. The children of several Sunday-schools were addressed by Rev. D. S. Dieffenbacher, formerly of your city, and Rev. C. U. Heilman. In the evening, a crowded church listened to an eloquent sermon from Rev. C. Court, of Iowa.

AIDING THE SUFFERERS.

Meeting at the Mayor's Office Last Night—A Large Turnout—The Zug's Mill Sufferers to Receive Aid—What Will Be Done for Them.

A large meeting of citizens of Pittsburgh was held last evening at the Mayor's office, in Municipal Hall, to take into consideration measures for divising relief for the sufferers by the explosion at Zug's mill. Among those present were Messrs. Robert Pitcairn, David E. Aiken, Hon. John S. Slagle, Mr. James Brown, Wm. Smith, Wm. Wood, of Reese, Graff & Wood, and other prominent gentlemen.

Mayor McCarthy was called to the chair and the reporters of the press were made Secretaries.

Mr. J. S. Slagle explained the object of the meeting, and spoke for some minutes in advocacy of the project.

A committee to appoint collectors in the several districts was then appropriated, as follows: John Graff, James Boyd, William Wood, Dr. Woods, of the South Side; W. N. Riddle, John Megraw and J. S. Slade, of Allegheny.

The following paper was presented and read:

To the President of the Relief Board:

SIR.—The following amounts have been handed to me for the relief of the destitute sufferers of the late explosion, viz:

Hon. James H. Hopkins	$100 00
W. N. Riddle	25 00

I have distributed a part of the above amount among those requiring immediate relief. The balance will be handed over to the Committee on Disribution.

Yours, C. O'DONNELL.

The Mayor suggested that the most important committee to be appointed was that which would have charge of the distribution. Mr. Slagle had received a letter from a friend in New York who was ready to contribute when a proper organization was effected.

Mr. R. Miller moved that a committee of five be appointed to distribute the funds, and the motion was adopted.

Mr. Morgan said the German National Bank was willing to undertake the distribution, and upon motion it was made the depository for the relief fund, and Mr. Joseph Laurent, the Cashier, was elected Treasurer of the fund.

Upon the suggestion of Mr. McClintock it was decided to appoint an auditing committee, and on motion of Mr. Pitcairn the chair was empowered to appoint an auditing committee of three persons, with Mayor McCarthy as chairman of the committee.

The committee was appointed as follows: Mayor W. C. McCarthy, W. N. Riddle and James Park, Jr.

The Mayor said he was authorized to say to the citizens that the Eighteenth Regiment band would give a concert for the benefit of the sufferers at any time that might be selected.

Mr. McClintock said that in order to prevent fraud the collectors authorized by this committee should be furnished with books stamped with the official seal of the Mayor. Upon motion this course was ordered, and the public warned against all persons purporting to be collectors who were not furnished with books of this description.

Upon motion of Mayor McCarthy J. S. Slagle was made Chairman of the Committee to appoint collectors, and Mr. Slagle announced that the committee would meet this afternoon in Municipal Hall, and the meeting adjourned.

After the adjournment Mr. W. N. Riddle reported that he had been handed a contribution of $50 by Mr. John Parry. Schmidt & Friday, liquor dealers, contributed $20, and $20 was contributed by James Phelan, of Fifth avenue.

The Treasurer of the fund, Mr. Laurent, is ready to receive all contributions at the German National Bank. He is authorized by the Citizens Committee, and they will be duly acknowledged through the press.

The Chairman, Mr. Slagle, will appoint and announce the committees for collection and distribution to-day.

In this connection it is not inappropriate to mention that two more victims of the explosion have died. James Caldwell, a roller, died at his residence on Franklin street, Allegheny, on Saturday night. At 11 o'clock yesterday morning John Creegan, a resident of Bloomfield, died at the residence of his mother on Pike street, to which place he was removed after his injuries. He was engaged in the shipping department of the mill.

BREVITIES.

——The 'school children's" excursion was a decided success, even if the "children" were rather old.

——George Leopold, the brother of the girl killed near Bridgeville Saturday, was also seriously injured, and there is but little hope of his recovery.

——Dilworth Gutman, son of Mr. Anthony Gutman, fell and broke his arm on Fayette street, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon. He broke the same arm about a year ago.

——A trackman on the Pennsylvania Railroad had a foot cut off yesterday near Turtle Creek, while watching the Smythe excursion trains pass. Dr. Estep dressed his injuries.

——The fire plug on the southeast corner of Market street and Fifth avenue will be removed to-day to a better location, and the water in the main will be shut off during the operation.

——Emma Nixon, a little girl eleven years of age, residing at Woodville, fell from a tree on Sunday, alligating on her head and receiving injuries resulting in her death a few hours afterward.

——The time has not yet been fixed for a hearing in the case of "Sailor" Burks and Mullin.—*Chronicle.* The *Chronicle* reporters ought to read the GAZETTE, and they wouldn't make such mistakes.

——The alarm of fire from box 41 at half past three o'clock yesterday afternoon, in Allegheny, was caused by a slight fire in the front part of Mr. Stierheim's house, at the head of White Oak alley. It was caused by some children.

——The Grand Jury yesterday made a contribution to the fund for the relief of the sufferers from the explosion at Zug's mill, of $61. The amount was contributed by the jurors, and was handed to Judge Ewing by the foreman.

——Rev. S. Laird, of this city, is English Recording Secretary, Rev. Dr. Schmucker English, and Corresponding Secretary and Rev. G. Wenzel German Corresponding Secretary of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of North America, now in session at Bethlehem, Pa.

——The following deaths occurred last week in Allegheny: Accident by explosion at Zug's mill, 1; consumption, 1; convulsions, 1; croup, 2; diphtheritis, 2; debility, 1; acute dysentery, 1; eclampsia, 1; hemorrhage, 1; meningitis, 1; pneumonitis, 1; small-pox, 2; unknown, 1. Males, 14; females, 2.

——Judge Ewing, in the course of his charge to the jury in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Rachel Smith, spoke in the most flattering terms of Roger O'Mara, of the city detective force. He said that Mr. O'Mara was a faithful, honest, competent and energetic officer, who was fearless in the discharge of his duty.

——The remains of Elmer Decker, a young man who was killed in Texas, passed through this city on Saturday, for Johnstown, the former home of the deceased, for interment. He was killed about three months ago while in the employ of the Texas Pacific Railroad as a brakeman, and the remains after being buried there were exhumed and brought home by his relatives.

——Notwithstanding the immense excursion that left the city yesterday, the Fast Line East on the Pennsylvania Railroad last night was composed of four sections, all crowded by persons going to Philadelphia. Gus Braun will take out an excursion over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad on Wednesday, and Smythe another one on Thursday over the Pennsylvania road.

——The annual meeting of the Wilberforce University Endowment Association will commence at nine o'clock this morning in the A. M. E. church, corner Wylie avenue and Elm street, and continue two days.

At the evening session addresses will be delivered by Bishop D. A. Payne, R. F. Lee, President of Wilberforce University, Dr. Hornblower, Prof. Jackson and others. The friends of education are invited to attend.

——Arrangements have about been completed between the P., C. & St. L. R. W. and the A. & G. W. R. R. for the erection of a steam hoisting apparatus at Urbana, Ohio, for the transfer of cars from the narrow to the broad gauge, and *vice versa*—this being for the freight business of the E. & P. Dispatch Company. The hoisting apparatus will be a great saving to the companies, and will facilitate the transaction of the freight business at that point greatly.

PERSONAL.

——Hon. Jno. Allison, Secretary of the Treasury, paid this office a flying visit last evening. Mr. Allison is on his way home from Ohio where he has done good work for the cause in the recent campaign.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

HENRY BURKHARDT, for open lewdness, waived a hearing before the Mayor yesterday, and was committed for trial.

JOHN ALEXANDER, for making violent demonstrations with a knife in Gallagher's saloon, on Saturday night, was sent to Claremont for sixty days by the Mayor yesterday.

CHARLES MILLER made an information before Mayor McCarthy, yesterday, charging John O'Brien, Thomas McCarthy, and Cornelius Ford with attempting to rob him of his watch on Sunday night, on Wylie avenue. They knocked him down and beat him severely, but did not get the watch. They were arrested and held a hearing last evening, and were committed for trial.

LATEST RIVER NEWS.

WASHINGTON, 7 A. M., October 17, 1876.

The rivers will continue nearly stationary or slowly falling.

OIL CITY, October 16, 1876.

River 1 feet 3 inches and falling. Weather clear and cool.

BROWNSVILLE, October 16, 1876.

The river is 4 feet 2 inches, and stationary. The weather is clear; thermometer 62 at 7 P. M.

CINCINNATI, October 16, 1876.

The river is 9 feet. The weather is clear and cool. Arrived—Hudson, Wheeling. Passed down—Raven and Iowa, Wheeling to St. Louis.

EVANSVILLE, October 16, 1876.

Weather clear; mercury 28 to 44; heavy frost and ice. River unchanged; 6 4-10 feet on the gauge. Port list: Up—Maggie Smith, 7 A. M.; Grey Eagle, 1; Arkansas Belle, 4:30 P. M.; Joe H. Bigley and tow, 4:45; Liberty No. 4 and tow, 5. The Bigley has 24 empty barges.

ST. LOUIS, October 16, 1876.

Arrived—Joe Kinney, Kansas City; City of Chester, Memphis; Rob Roy, Keokuk. Departed—War Eagle, Keokuk; City of Chester, Memphis; Leopard and barges, New Orleans. The river has

DAILY GAZETTE

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Official Paper of Allegheny County.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

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By Mail, per annum	$8 00
By Mail, for six months	4 00
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By Mail, for one month	75
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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 49½f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 103½

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 109½

THE frequent repetitions of brutal murders in our midst, should occasion the utmost severity of punishment so soon as the guilt of the several parties can be legally established. Promptness in punishing is one of the best methods of securing the benefits of the rigid administration of law. Let the trial of murderers be prompt, and punishment swift.

No Democratic voters are to be left out this year, for non-payment of taxes. Despite the assumed poverty of that party hereabouts, we have information that a considerable number of inmates of a Catholic charitable organization in Allegheny, were sworn as boarders, and assessed. They are to vote in the Fourth ward, Allegheny,—as exemplars of Democratic Reform.

THE growth of public sentiment in favor of the Republican ticket is one of the noticeable events of the day. It shows that as the people take in the full sweep of ideas connected with the canvass, they are ready to stand up to what is proper and right. They are not at all inclined to have the rebellion freshly inaugurated, by entrusting rebels with power. One rebellion in a generation is accepted as enough.

THE conferees of the Washington, Beaver and Lawrence Congressional District have nominated Mr. SHALLENBERGER, of Beaver, as their candidate for Congress. He is an excellent young man, an active and popular Republican, and will make a splendid run. He will be somewhat hampered by the lateness of his nomination,—the fault of the conferee system. He is worthy the most earnest support of all our friends, and we hope all will rally, and give him, as he deserves, a rousing majority.

THE rallying cry of the Democrats, as against Republicans, is that of change. They think a chance should be given them to show what an excellent people they are. Do any of those who listen to this cry realize that the Democracy design to make rebel soldiers equal with those of the North, as claimants on the pension fund? Also, that they propose to have the Government pay the expenses of the war? And are they aware that the Democratic House already has, under favorable consideration, bills to this effect.

[illegible] sending troops to [illegible] mention of the fact 'solid" for the Democ[illegible]. [illegible] that there is no terrorism and outrage at the South is definitely settled by the evidence, openly furnished, of the Democratic purpose to carry South Carolina by violence. It is an open boast of the Democrats that they will carry a State in which they admit there are 25,000 Republican majority. When such boasts are backed by rifles and guns, it is time to send troops. Our officers in South Carolina have assured both parties that they will act in a perfectly impartial manner.

THE steady progress of events in Europe toward a general and bitter war, is noticeable. What influence the approach of winter may have on the plans of the rival powers, cannot as yet be determined,—the probability being favorable to peace. A winter campaign in the countries under mention, is almost an impossibility. This may save a general war. As matters now stand, Russia holds the advantage of the situation. The London *Times* admits that unless Germany checks her, she will be apt to carry her measures. Even Turkey is reported to have determined, if a stress of circumstances should arise, to make terms with Russia, rather than depend on the other powers. Thus a serious change in the condition of affairs in Turkey is impending, and there are all kinds of uncertainties as to what it may prove to be. Russia is really ambitious to drive the Turks out of Constantinople, and all her movements look in that direction. But England has decidedly said that this she will not permit. Thus, while she promises to go no farther, Russia may extend her power to the very limits of Constantinople, but must not enter that city. So far as she can go, she probably will.

A STRONG MAN.

A stock-jobbing report was put on the market, yesterday morning that, CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, the great railway President, was dead. He followed the report with a dispatch that he was alive, and better than he had been for months. Thus he still has his hold on life, and may still do much that is useful in the line of his business operations. In general character, Mr. VANDERBILT is a gentleman, living or dead, who in certain ways is an example and model. He was a self reliant, energetic and successful business man. His enterprises were generally of a character that were dependent on the public, and were, indeed, what were called public enterprises. In his early life, when he was struggling with poverty, and by hard and venturesome effort, seeking to secure a modest income, his efforts were necessarily in the form of private business. But as he prospered, a line of steamers was controled by him, and the business, while privately owned, was of a public character. When, abandoning steamers, he entered into railway enterprises, he was still more identified with the public, and this continued till the close of his life. We estimate the conditions and surroundings of his success as entirely different from those of A. T. STEWART, in that he was essentially a public man, while STEWART was a private merchant. Probably, to some extent, the same elements were involved in the prosperity of both, but VANDERBILT required greater elements of character to succeed in his line, than did STEWART in his.

From the first, VANDERBILT displayed a wonderful energy and independence of character. Whatever of shrewdness his ventures possessed, all else was aided by the remarkable vigor with which all his plans were pursued. A resistless, constant pushing energy attended all his early enterprises, and continued, even till the close of his active life. This was one reason for the success of his enterprises, —they were not merely well planned, but energetically carried out. His perceptions of events, and of the prospects of given enterprises was very clear. His steamboat and railroad operations prove this. He engaged in steamboating on the Hudson, when that line of business was capable of large development, and soon had the finest steamers in his line that plied on the Hudson. Later, when ocean steamship lines were more important he became controller of the Pacific Mail steamship line, and under his lead that line enjoyed its greatest prosperity. Then railroads began to loom up as the great freight carriers, and he secured a controling interest in the Harlem and New York Central roads, and continued to manage them till his death. His greatest triumphs were now in railway management. The roads under his care were efficiently managed, thoroughly equipped, and their stock was always maintained at high figures. Economy, close and perfect accountability, and prompt performance of engagements were his characteristics in railway management. His roads were among the most economically managed in the country.

He was also remarkable in keeping himself free from entanglements. He did not cultivate lateral lines, or feeders, to any large extent, relying on the policy of making an efficient main line the promoter of feeders that should be independently sustained. He was accused of parsimony, in the management of his road, and probably carried the practice of economy to a very rigid limit, but he was certainly shrewd in his leading idea, which was, to save, as well as to make; and in the policy of making his main lines attractive of support, rather than assuming the burthen of feeding roads. There was an element of selfishness in it all, but it was promotive of material prosperity. In all his life, he was simply, therefore, the energetic, prudent, careful, business man. We do not stop to urge the idea that others, catching the salient features of his career, should follow his example, and reap his reward. It is the combination of rare circumstance and individual ability that secures fortune, and no set rules answer for particular cases.

The benevolent side of Mr. VANDERBILT's character manifested itself in the building and endowment of the University at Nashville, that bears his name. The offering was of princely magnificence, and the location of the University showed an entire absence of harsh feeling toward the South, but rather of caution that his bestowment should be influential for good. Yet he was not lacking in patriotism. During the war, he gave the Government a steamship, valued at three quarters of a million, without hesitation, and at a time when such a gift was peculiarly valuable. He was not a man of partisan feeling evidently, but one who, loving his country, was not hindered by sectional lines from doing whatever might be necessary for the good of his fellows. His work has been done so that others have but to direct its continuance; but causes us to feel, nevertheless that those whose vigorous minds, and positive wills led to great achievements, are swiftly fading away.

THE RULE OF PROTECTION.

The statement by an eastern journal, that the seaboard exporters are seeking to depress the price of Petroleum, and the fact that about all the local feeling, at least with reference to fair prices, has subsided, affords opportunity to speak freely on a subject of vital interest to Pennsylvania generally, and western Pennsylvania especially. It is that of maintaining, for the general advantage, the advanced price of oil. The design of protection, as applied to American industries, is to maintain such prices for given articles as will enable manufacturers to prosper, and finally establish their industries. No tariff rule we can make will directly apply to petroleum, which is one of our exportable products, and hence not in our protective tariff rules, so far as this country is concerned. Yet it is quite as important that it shall be protected somehow, and prices maintained. The advantage to this country consists in an increased monetary return for a given export of products. In our present financial condition, with two thousand millions of debt, of one kind or other owing abroad, it is palpable that the only way out of that debt is in the development of the resources of the country sufficiently to meet, not merely our interest demands, but those of the principal of the debt as well. Among our principal articles of export, are grains and petroleum. It is palpable, that as the European market will from year to year, take only a given quantity of our products, that our interest as a country calls upon us, to secure for what we send, as large prices as possible. And in this direction, there would be as much wisdom in sending wheat abroad at fifty cents a bushel, as oil at two dollars a barrel. Or, to put it differently,—if, for the 60,000,000 bushels of wheat we can as well have $60,000,000 as $30,000,000, it is equally good policy to have $75,000,000 for our annual petroleum exports, as $35,000,000. And we say this, entirely irrespective of the question as into whose hands the profits may go. Whoever receives must disburse them, and so the entire country is benefited.

As we understand it, the difficulty of maintaining the price of oil centres on two classes of interests. The exporters, representing foreign purchasers, desire to purchase at the lowest possible rates, and so have a direct interest in bearing the price. Then the small producers of crude oil find it difficult, at times, to hold their stocks, owing to the lack of capital. They sell, at times, simply because they are forced to sell. Hence, at the wells, and at the seaboard cities, there are certain interested influences, operating to reduce prices. Such is the situation. On the other hand, the refineries claim to be able to hold up prices, so far as they are concerned. It is so evidently to their interest to do this, that we take little stock in the reports that the Standard Oil Company, or any others, have pushed up prices, only to let them down again after awhile. On the contrary we believe a corporation of the reported solidity and strength of the Standard Oil Company is not at all likely to blow hot and cold. It is interested both in producing and refining, and hence its interests are in the direction of maintaining, regularly and permanently, high prices. It is, thus, altogether unlikely that it would operate against its own interest, by throwing into a speculative form, a vast business, when they can make more by retaining it in a permanent and regular form.

The same is true of the small producers. It is manifestly to their interest to have the prices maintained, and even to suffer temporarily, so far as ready sales are concerned, to that end. A well produces, say forty barrels a day. It is manifestly better to have about four dollars a barrel, rather than to receive two dollars, and there are certain business rules which control, in this matter. If all stand together, none selling lower than others, prices can be maintained. The evidence of this fact is, that petroleum will command a certain price in Europe, as a regular article of consumption. It has been ascertained that as compared with other articles, used for lighting purposes, petroleum can be sold, holding the market in Europe, at about four dollars a barrel. This being the fact, and it having gained a permanent foothold, it is an article of regular export, and can hold its place at about four dollars per barrel. Hence, if we sell our oil for less, we simply lose just that much. The point we make, is, that the country at large is as deeply interested as are those directly engaged in the oil trade, in the price that is charged. The increase of price, up to a maintainable standard, contributes just that much to the general wealth of the country, and this is, just now an important consideration.

The distribution of the profits of the trade is a matter with which we have nothing to do. Whether the producers, refiners, railroads, or exporters get one or another, a disproportionate share of the proceeds is not a public part of the question. The point we are interested in, as regards the maintainance of prices, is the general welfare of the country. We hold that, no matter who receives it, the simple fact that when a given amount of money comes into the country, for a certain amount of exported products, the entire country is the gainer. And if, for a certain amount of exports, we can double the amount of income, all interested in that class of productions are under obligations, as citizens, as well as by their own interest, to do all they reasonably can to make that income as large as possible. There has been a total topsy turveying of known and recognized laws in relation to petroleum. If the price of wheat advances, all are glad. It is felt that it means a certain addition to the general wealth of the country. If any staple we export is increased in value by fortuitous circumstances, the entire country rejoices, because it brings to us a larger amount of wealth. Yet, when the price of one of Pennsylvania's greatest productions, and one that constitutes the third article of export as to value, advances, we at once hear a vast howl as to combinations. The truth is, nine-tenths of our oil product is exported, and hence the propriety of maintaining remunerative prices. Farther than this, the payment of our public debt and the restoration of prosperity must be made on the basis of the increase of our general wealth. Hence we urge the adoption of the policy that made Great Britain the important commercial nation she is—that of selling what we have, that goes to a foreign market, at the best price it will bear. Our petroleum product should add $40,000,000 more to the wealth of Pennsylvania than it has for a year or two past, and we urge that prices be maintained to this end.

POLITICAL NOTES.

In Hocslerdom they placed a pair
Of pants in nomination,
And now fall down before them there
In senseless adoration.

But ah! the truth, though late revealed,
A precious lesson teaches:
They'll find a Golden Calf concealed
Within those Blue Jeans breeches.

MR. HUMBIRD is mentioned as a candidate for the Missouri Legislature. He would be a good man at introducing a bill.

THERE's a general impression that things won't be particularly pleasant for the two solitary darkey members who have been elected to the Georgia Legislature.

GEORGIA is a solid sort of Southern State. The Democratic candidate for Governor was elected by a majority of nearly 100,000. Shot-guns and Reform did the business.

TILDEN says that he'll either sweep New York State or move out of it. This is supposed to be a significant allusion to a proposed sojourn in the *Mauvaises Terres* of the Salt River region.

MISSOURI will add certainly four, and probably five, to the Republican gains of Congressmen this year. We shall elect Ittner, Cole and Metcalfe in St. Louis county. At present the Missouri delegation in Congress is a unit for the Confederacy.—*Globe-Democrat.*

MR. BEECHER the other night gave sound political advice to his congregation. His argument that Christian men are bound to do their whole duty as citizens, is an argument which fits the time—especially when it is capped by the declaration that "if intelligent men don't take care of the country, ignorant and vicious men will." Therefore: Register, work and vote for Reform—but not for Sammy!

THE majorities at the September and October elections may be stated as follows:

Vermont	24,000 Rep.
Maine	15,000 Rep.
Colorado	300 Rep.
Ohio	6,000 Rep.
Georgia	70,000 Dem.
Indiana	5,000 Dem.
Alabama	40,000 Dem.
West Virginia	10,000 Dem.

PARADES, noise and lights, music and banners in the streets are of importance, but after public attention is aroused there should be real rallying and challenging committees. It is poor style to call for volunteers the night before the election, and publish a list of names in the newspapers, when in half the cases no one knows whether the men named have assumed the obligation to do the work. The committees are not for newspaper ornament, but for street service—steady, hard-fisted application to business.

The aggregate vote in most of these States is largely in excess of former years, which indicates an unprecedented vote in November. Both parties derive great satisfaction from recent events, and are quite as confident of success as is good for them. The above table indicates a Republican gain in Colorado of at least 2,400. We think the majority is larger than we have given it. Ohio gains on last year, and reverses the great Democratic majority of 1874. In Indiana, the Democratic majority of 17,000 in 1874 is reduced to 5,000. As for the other States, they were as expected.

LAST night, at Cooper Union, Mr. August Belmont spoke of Tilden as the "able and trusted champion of reform and retrenchment;" and said "there is no man in whose will, energy, experience, honesty of purpose, and sagacity I have a more abiding faith." He also predicted his election. Yet this same August Belmont signed an address to the St. Louis Convention protesting against the nomination of Mr. Tilden, on the ground that "he cannot carry his own State or the country." What reliance can be placed on such a vacillating politician as Mr. Belmont has shown himself to be? He spoke the truth at St. Louis, where he was untrammelled by outside influence, and will show himself a true prophet in Tilden's defeat.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

What He Knew About Indiana.

Just about these days, says M Quad, it is not only natural, but highly appropriate, when two men meet, to have a word or two on the political situation. Therefore, when a man boarded a Woodward avenue car yesterday and sat down beside a keen-looking old gentleman, it was all right for him to ask:

"Well, how's Indiana?"

"What in thunder do I know about Indiana?" shouted the old man. "I never lived there—I was never in the State."

"It's going to be pretty close, I guess," remarked the man, though seeming less interested than before.

"What's going to be close?" yelled the old man.

"The election."

"What election?"

"Why, the State election."

"What do I know about a State election in Indiana?" cried the old man. "Who do you take me for, sir?"

"Why, I thought everybody knew there was to be a State election in Indiana to-morrow," humbly observed the other.

"What business had you to think so sir! Do you suppose all the rest of mankind thinks as you do? Do you run this whole country?"

"Never mind," observed the man, as he settled back; "I didn't know but that you took an interest in politics."

"You had no right to think so, sir—not the shadow of a right, sir! Suppose I should get into a car and ask you how Indiana was? How quick you would knock me down, sir!"

"No, I wouldn't!"

"Then I'm a liar, am I?" shouted the old man, trying to pull off his overcoat. There would have been a row had not the other man hurried out of the car.

Drinking Places in Our Large Cities.

New York, with a population approximating 1,000,000, has 5,700 saloons, or one to every 175 of its inhabitants. Chicago, naughty, wicked Chicago, with nearly 500,000 population, has about 2,000 saloons or one to every 250 inhabitants. Boston, with 300,000 inhabitants, has only 1,200 saloons, or one to every 291 inhabitants. Cincinnati, with about 325,000 population, and its large German beer-drinking element, comes pretty close to Baltimore, with 2,100 saloons, or one to every 155 inhabitants, and Philadelphia shows, with a population of about 800,000, 2,700 saloons, or one to every 296 of its inhabitants.

Trouble in Rhode Island.

They attempted to take one of Barnum's new giraffes across Rhode Island last week, but just as it was on the Massachusetts line it reached over and ate up about half a haystack in a farm yard in Connecticut, and when the farmer came out with a club and attacked the Connecticut end, the Massachusetts end got mad and kicked a man in Boston, and nearly killed him. It created a good deal of excitement at the time in Rhode Island, and most of the people stepped out of the State till it was over.

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.

A Short Sermon for Distribution Among the Modocs.

An amusing conversation took place one evening recently, between the proprietor of a first-class drinking saloon and a high-toned member of the gambling fraternity, on the steps of the latter's palatial place of business. Both gentlemen were in a very amiable frame of mind, the liquor dealer no doubt looking forward in the hope of a prosperous business during the campaign, and the gambler, although his doors had been closed by the police, seemed to be sublimely happy in contemplating his grand reward in the glorious hereafter.

The liquor dealer opened the conversation, stating that he had been in business just five years, and that he had spent some time during the day in looking over his books and in counting up his profits. Said he, "How much do you think I have cleared in that time? Give a guess."

The man of cards, after a few moments' silence, replied that $40,000 would come pretty near the mark.

The liquor dealer then stated he had cleared, after deducting all expenses, $49,000, and had a stock of liquors worth several thousand additional. He continued: "One thing puzzles me, and that is the loss of many of the old customers that patroned me when I first commenced business. Among all my old customers I can't count more than a dozen."

The man of cards again reflected a moment and replied: "Oh, that's explained very easily. If you will go to Spring Grove, Potter's Field and other cemeteries around the city, I have no doubt you will find the names of all the missing. Go to the infirmaries and perhaps you may find some of the wives and children of your missing customers, whose money was spent in adding to your gains."

It was getting to be a serious subject to the liquor dealer at this point, and he interrupted the speaker rather abruptly by remarking: "Well, here, you're a nice subject to be moralizing in that manner; I guess you have been the cause of an equal amount of the distress you attribute to me; while I received my money in small sums you frequently bankrupted your patrons in a single night."

"Very true," replied the bland gambler, "many a man has lost all his money in my house in a single night, but when he left he had a clear head and a strong arm to earn more; and if he had the brains to profit by his experience, even so dearly bought, he is now, no doubt, an honored member of the community."

The subject was too serious to be continued, and was dropped, apparently by mutual consent. It was an actual occurrence—a clear case of diamond cut diamond, and was enjoyed by several distinguished listeners.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

THE VIOLINIST'S DEATH.

The Closing Hours of the Great Paganini's Life.

Paganini was a great admirer of Beethoven, and not long before his death he played one of that master's sublime quartets, his favorite one, with great energy. In extreme weakness he labored out to hear a requiem of Cherubini for male voices, and soon after, with all but his last energies, he insisted on being conveyed to one of the churches in Marseilles, where he took part in the requiem mass of Beethoven. His voice was now nearly extinct, and his sleep, the greatest of consolation, was broken up by dreadful fits of coughing; his features began to sink, and he appeared little more than a living skeleton, so excessive and fearful was his emaciation. Still he did not believe in the approach of death. Day by day he grew more restless, and talked of spending the winter at Nice, and he did live on till spring. On the night of May 27, 1840, after a paroxysm, he suddenly became strangely tranquil. He sank into a quiet sleep, and awoke refreshed and calm. The air was soft and warm. He desired them to open the windows wide, draw the curtains of his bed, and allow the moon, just rising in the unclouded glory of an Italian sky, to flood his apartment. He sat gazing intently upon it for some minutes, and then again sank drowsily into a fitful sleep. Rousing himself once more, his fine ear caught the sound of the rustling leaves as they were gently stirred by some breath of air outside. In his dying moments this sound of the night wind in the trees seemed to affect him strangely, and the summer nights on the banks of the Arno long ago may have flashed back upon his mind, and called up fading memories. But now the Arno was changed for the wide Mediterranean Sea, all ablaze with light. Mozart, in his last moments, pointed to the score of the requiem, which lay before him on his bed, and his lips were moving, to indicate the effect of kettle-drums in a particular place, as he sank back in a swoon; and it is recorded of Paganini that, on that fair moonlight night in May, as the last dimness came over his eyes, he stretched out his hand to grasp his faithful friend and companion, his Guarnerius violin, and as he struck its chords once more, and found that it ceased to speak with its old magic power, he himself sank back and expired, like one broken-hearted, to find that a little, feeble, confused noise was all that was now left of those strains that he had created and the world had worshiped.

SAMMY LOVES THE SOLDIER.

How the Reformer and the Patriot Treats the Boys in Blue.

Rev. E. M. Fowler, Episcopal clergyman of Detroit, lost a leg while in service in the late war of the rebellion. After his discharge he occupied a position in the civil service, until, through the maneuvering of President Johnson, it became necessary to secure the endorsement of Samuel J. Tilden in order to retain it. On calling upon that eminent reformer, and stating his case, he was first asked if he was a Democrat. On receiving a reply in the negative, Mr. Tilden asked if he would vote the Democratic ticket this fall. He answered that he could not, and Mr. Tilden, in a sneering tone, asked what claim he had on him for the place? The remainder of the interview we will give in Mr. Fowler's words: "I stated in reply that I had acquired considerable valuable experience in my particular branch of the civil service, that I had been instrumental in detecting on more than one occasion attempted frauds on the Government, thereby saving the Government several thousands of dollars, and that my work had been done in a satisfactory manner. Added to this I said: 'I fought to sustain the Government under which you are now living in peace and prosperity, and suffered the loss of a leg, as you can see. (I was there on crutches.) Certainly I might have a chance of earning a living in the civil service after this.' "Mr. Tilden flew into a violent passion; with the most terrible profanity he cursed me for having gone to the war; said it served me right, and it was a pity I hadn't lost both legs. He insulted the memory of the heroic dead who had fallen on our battlefields; he cursed the living witnesses and actors in that terrible struggle." Mr. Fowler is vouched for by Hon. S. D. Bingham.

SONG.

To dream, and then to sleep
Until the morn return;
An hour of watch to keep,
A little lamp to burn.

To weave but make no end,
To sing and lose the song,
Where busy footsteps wend
Among the world's gay throng.

To know that day is here,
To see that spring has gone,
And summer's death is near—
And still the hours roll on.

We fail, we fade, we die,
Yet once 'twixt death and birth
To know Love's kiss, Loves' sigh,
Is light of heaven on earth.

My God! Thy sun is sweet,
If, ere the twilight come,
Love walks with sacred feet
Across our naked room.

—A. F., *Harper's Magazine for November.*

Wanted a Testimonial.

They had quarreled Sunday evening. He got mad and swore he'd leave her. Then she got vexed and told him he could do as he pleased. He left. The next night he came around again. He asked to see her alone. She readily complied. She was all of a tremor. Her heart went out to him in a gush of sympathetic love. She stood ready to throw both arms about his neck, and cry out her joy. There was not much color in his face and his voice was husky. He said:

"I have been with you six months, Matilda, and I tried in all that time to do what was right." He paused an instant to recover the voice which was faltering rapidly, while her trembling increased. "I know that I have got considerable temper, and that I do not control it always as I ought. But I have tried to be faithful to you, tried to do everything that I thought would tend to make you happy. And feeling this I have called to-night to see if you would be kind enough to give me a sort of testimonial to this effect, so that I could show it to any other young lady I might want to go with. It might help me."

He looked at her anxiously. All the color left her face in a flash. She made a great effect to swallow something which threatened to choke her. Then she spoke:

"You get out of this house as quick as you can, you miserable whelp, or my father shall kick you out."

He didn't toy with time. He left without the testimonial.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

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RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

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RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH MCNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward, Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. MCELROY, JR., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. MCGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. MCCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
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DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
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Emerson's New Method for Reed Organs, by L. O. Emerson	2 50
Clarke's New Method for Pianoforte, by Hugh A. Clarke	3 25
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1876. MONDAY, OCTOBER 16. 1876.

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For Wrappers at 12½, 15 and 18½c, worth 25c.
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Ladies' Beaver Cloth Sacques from
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Ladies' Black, Colored and Fancy Suits of European and our own manufacture, in latest Parisstyles, at lowest prices.
LADIES' SKIRTS.
Ladies' and Misses' Balmoral, Felt Cloth, Alpaca, Quilted and Satin Skirts, very low.
A full line of Ladies' and Misses'
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All grades and qualities.
A very fine variety of
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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, October 17, 1876.

Monday is not usually a strong day in business, and yesterday was not an exception to the rule, so far as the banks are concerned. It was marked by a moderate discount demand, but not by an unusually heavy deposit line. The banks claim to be doing a moderate but careful business, incurring no dangers, but making only moderate profits. This is the case generally, although there are a few exceptional instances in which a good run of profits is enjoyed. With reference to general business, sales are close for cash, and collections rather difficult. Real estate continues dull and generally unsaleable, there being, in fact, nothing that can be called a market.

A MODEL BANK.

One of the most active banks in New York city is the Importers' and Traders', of which Mr. James Buell, the eminent and most indefatigable banker, is President. It gives active employment to thirteen book-keepers, fifteen messengers, and in all it has seventy clerks. They sometimes pay as many as seven thousand checks a day at the Importers', and a morning mail is apt to number in the vicinity of 800 letters. This bank commenced business in 1855. It has never paid less than ten per cent. a year, and for the last four years it has paid fourteen per cent. per annum. Its capital is $1,500,000, but it has a surplus of nearly $1,000,000. Its deposits amount to ten or fifteen millions, a very large portion of which comes under the head of amounts due to other banks, upon which interest is paid. Its loan stands at a little over fifteen millions, exclusive of amount invested in United States bonds. It generally has about ten thousand notes under discount. Its Board of Directors is considered a very able one. It is made up of gentlemen who belong to the dry goods, grocer, leather, clothing, and boot and shoe line, and who are active men in these lines. The Importers' has a rule of paying each director $5 for being on hand at directors' meeting, which occur twice a week.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

As we confidently predicted, fractional currency is growing more and more unpopular, and is rapidly disappearing from circulation. It was argued by many when the silver began to make its appearance that it was so much more handsome the scrip that many would prefer the paper. But the bright, attractive coins are in favor now with everybody. Of the fractional currency issued by the Treasury Saturday there are, we estimate, about fourteen millions still outstanding. The question of how much of this will ever be presented for redemption is one of great interest, but one which cannot at this early period be estimated upon with any degree of accuracy. Some have argued that the wear, tear and total destruction in various ways has been so great that not more than one-ninth of the whole amount now outstanding will ever be presented. This we believe to be too low an estimate. The experience with the extraordinary vitality of the old State bank note has taught us a lesson. Paper money lasts longer than most people suppose, and less of it gets destroyed than would be expected.

BANK CIRCULATION.

During the last two years our national banks have given up voluntarily large amounts of circulation. The high rate of taxation (one per cent.) upon circulation, the large amount of labor necessary to prepare it, and the high prices obtainable upon the released United States bonds are among the reasons which have induced the banks to make these voluntary surrenders. At the present time very few moves in this direction are being made. It will be remembered by many that the struggle of the old State banks for a circulating life was long and bitter. They had always looked upon their circulation as "their b st hold," and when Secretary Chase in his crusade against the State banks and on behalf of his National bank system put the ten per cent. tax upon all outstanding State bank circulation, there was a fearful howl against it, and a long and hard contest in the Supreme Court to settle the question of the constitutionality of the tax, which constitutionally was finally fully affirmed.

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	109¼	5-20's 1865-coupons	114⅝
U. S. 6's 1881, coupl	118⅛	10-40's	114¼
" 1865	112⅞	Currency 6's	124
" 1865 new	113⅜	New 5 per cents	113
5-20's 1867	113⅝	10-40's coupons	111⅝
RAILWAYS.			
N. Y. Central	101⅜	Ohio & Mississippi	16⅞
Erie	10	Union Pacific	62¼
L. S.	85	Wabash	7
C. C. & I. C.	3⅞	Harlem	135
St. Paul	29⅜	Adams Express	108
Do. Pref	58⅞	American Express	57½
Michigan Southern	87⅜	U. S. Express	61⅜
Do. Central	44⅞	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	85⅞
Northwestern com	31⅜	Quicksilver	15
Do. Pref	60⅜	Fort Wayne	101
Rock Island	104⅜	Hannibal & St. Jo	12
Cleve. & Pittsb	88⅞	Panama	126
Pacific Mail	24⅝	Iron Mountain	14⅜
Western Union Tel	71	N. J. Central	96⅜

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R. (S)	47⅜	Cen. Trans (B)	39¼
Reading (S)	21⅜	Emptre do. (B)	47
U. Cos. of N. J. (S)	116⅜	A. V. R. R. 7.30 (S)	102⅝
Oil Creek (B)	9⅜	C. C. & I. C. 7's (S)	82
Lehigh Valley	—	N. Pacific bonds	—

NEW YORK, October 16, 1876.

Money closed easy at 1¼@3; prime mercantile paper 5@6. The customs receipts were $348,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $9,000. The clearings were $27,000,000. Sterling was firm at 484@486. Gold opened and closed at 109¼, with sales in the interim at 109¼. Loans were made flat, and at ⅛@2 for carrying. Governments were active and strong. Railroad bonds were generally firm. Toledo & Wabash consolidated convertible advanced 2 per cent., to 47. Toledo & Wabash firsts rose to 92, Chicago & Northwestern consolidated gold coupons to 95, Rock Island 7s to 109¾, and Sinking funds 109¼. North Missouri firsts declined to 98¾.

A bold attempt to break down the stock market was made this morning by sending to the various newspaper offices a bogus dispatch purporting to be signed by Rev. Dr. Deems, making a positive announcement of the death of Commodore Vanderbilt. It created considerable excitement in Wall street for a time, New York Central declining 2 per cent., and Lake Shore 1. Subsequently, however, Messrs. Davis & Freeman, brokers, prominently identified with the financial interests of Mr Vanderbilt, received the following dispatch from that gentleman:

"I am alive and doing well, better than I have been in many months.

"W. H. VANDERBILT."

After this emphatic denial was made on the street New York Central recovered the decline, and Lake Shore went higher than it sold before the false report had been circulated. There was a feeling of indignation over the persistent circulation of false reports, and the opinion was freely expressed that the Stock Exchange should at once take steps to ascertain the authors of the report of the death of Commodore Vanderbilt, and the rumors of last Friday that the trunk lines had again reduced rates.

The stock operation was active and buoyant in the afternoon, and there was an advance of ⅛ to 4¼ per cent. from the lowest point in the morning on the canard about the death of Mr. Vanderbilt. Some timid holders sold stock, and others put out a short line, but in the afternoon these stocks were being bought back again, which assisted the upward movement. Probably the more solid reason for the advance in the trunk line stocks is the conviction growing out of the advance on eastern fares and freights by the Canada roads, and that the railroad war is approaching an end. The activity and sharp advance in the coal stocks to-day was due in part to a report that the miners had agreed to resume work at reduced rates of wages. This frightened some of the bears this afternoon, and the consequence was a higher basis of value. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western led the upward movement, and rose from 71 to 75¾, closing at 74¾. More prompt deliveries were demanded in this stock to-day, and from ⅛ to ¼ was paid for the use of it, while in some cases the stock was bought in under the rule at a difference of ¼ per cent. Delaware & Hudson rose from 66¼ to 69¼, and New Jersey Central from 34½ to 37¾, closing at 69 and 36¾ respectively. These two stocks to-day were worth from 1-32 to 3-16 for use. Morris & Essex rose to 95. In the general list, Lake Shore was the most active stock, and advanced nearly 2 per cent., selling up to 57¾ and closing at 57⅜. Michigan Central advanced from 44 to 45, closing at 44¾. Rock Island advanced from 101¼ to 101¾, Ohio from 10¼ to 11, and Pacific Mail from 24 3-8 to 24¾. New York Central reacted to 101¾ at the close. The other changes during the afternoon were slight. The transactions were 129,000 shares, of which 10,000 were Pacific Mail, 5,000 Western Union, 4,000 St. Pauls, 39,000 Lake Shore, 4,000 Michigan Central, 43,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 10,000 New Jersey Central, and 5,000 New York Central.

Governments.—United States Coupons 1881, 116⅜; 5-20s '65, 112⅝; do. '65, new, 112¾; do. '67, 115½; do. '68, 116⅝; new 5s, 114½; new 4½s, 110½; 10-40s, 114½; do. coupons, 115½; currency 6s, 124.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old, 44½; do. new, 43½; Virginia new, 27; do. old, 27; Missouri 6s, 107.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 70½; Quicksilver, 11½; do. preferred, 16; Pacific Mail, 24¼; Adams Express, 108; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 85; American Express, 61; United States Express, 62; Mariposa, 5½; do. preferred, 6½; New York Central, 101¾; Erie, 10; do. preferred, 15; Harlem, 134½; do. preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 44¾; Panama, 36½; Union Pacific, 62½; Lake Shore, 57½; Illinois Central, 85; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 88; North western common, 36½; do. preferred, 60½; C. C. C. & I., 3¾; New Jersey Central, 36¾; Rock Island, 101½; St. Paul, 28½; do. preferred, 58½; Toledo & Wabash, 5⅞; do. preferred, 9; Ft. Wayne, 100½; Terre Haute, 10¾; do. preferred, 115; Chicago & Alton, 99½; do. preferred, 108½; Ohio & Mississippi, 16¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 72½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 16; Missouri Pacific, 3; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 2 1-4; Indiana Central, 3¾; Burlington & Quincy, 114; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 113; Central Pacific, 103; Union Pacific, 62½; Union Pacific land grants, 100½; Union Pacific Sinking Fund, 91½.

LONDON, October 16.—Consols, 95⅞; U. S. 5-20s '65, 103; do. '67, 103¾; 10-40s, 108¾; new 5s, 106¾; New York Central, 97; Erie, 9¾; do. preferred, 17.

PARIS, October 16.—Rentes, 108f 7½c.

FRANKFORT, October 16.—U. S. new 5s, 103¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, October 16, 1876.

The leading markets have been fairly active during the past week, and as a general thing values were well sustained. Flour and Grain continue firm, with a steady consumptive demand, and there is also a very fair business in Groceries for this season of the year, with an advance of half a cent on Roasted Coffee. For the hog products, the demand keeps up fully as well as can be expected, and prices have been rather firmer recently, although without important change. Butter is weaker in consequence of increased receipts, while Eggs are scarce and higher. Cheese is steady demand at the recent advance. There is a steady trade in Pig Iron, and prices are firmly maintained. Nails continues very firm, and it looks as if prices might go higher, as the demand is active, while the supply, especially in first hand, is very small.

APPLES—The receipts continue fair, and with a supply fully up to the demand prices are weak but unchanged, ranging from $1a1,50 ₱ bbl. As the crops appear to have been excessive all through the country, there is not much prospect of any immediate improvement in prices.

ALE—There is no change to note in prices and trade is generally reported dull, like everything else, affected by the hard times. XXX ₱ bbl to the trade ₱ to country; XX $10; India $11. half bbls in proportion.

ASHES—High test Soda Ash, 2a3¼; low test, 2¼ a2½; Manganese, 6a8½; Arsenic, 5c; Nitrate Soda, 3¼a3½; Flour Spar, 1¾a2; Black Lead, 3¼a4.

BROOMS—A slight decline in values takes place to-day. We quote "Union" factory as follows:

No 1 Hurl—plain handle	$1,40
No 2 Hurl do	1,75
No 3 Hurl—painted	2,00
No 4 Hurl do	2,25
No 5 Hurl do	2,65
No 6 Hurl	2,90
No 7 carpet—wire finish	3,50
No 4 carpet do	3,50
No 5 carpet do	3,75
No 4 Fancy Parlor	4,00
No. 4 Fancy Parlor—corn	4,25
Hotel (fine corn)	4a5 00
Whips (5, 5 and 10 inch)	1,75a2 25
Toy Brooms	1,25a1 75
Misses'	2 25

BEANS—In light supply, but there is not much inquiry, and prices remain as last quoted, $1,70a1 75 per bu. New crop have not commenced to move as yet.

BUTTER—The receipts have been quite liberal during the past week, and with increased offerings, the supply accumulating, and a stronger disposition to realize, the market is lower in prices, especially for fancy brands, are lower. Nearly all the commission men are offering to sell good prime stock at a decline of from 2a3c per lb; prime rolls, which last week were held at 27a28, are now offering freely at 25c. Sales of the grade in question at 25a26, mostly at 25. Choice dairy rolls 27a28. Solid packed tubs are at always in a very plentiful supply of rolls, and there is considerably more coming forward than there is going into consumption. It may be quoted at 20a22 for prime; 15a18 for medium to fair, and 8a12 for common.

BROOM CORN—Choice grades of hurl been scarce and in demand at prices ranging from 6½ to 7c as to quality. Choice green brush that will work up in fair demand at 5¼a5 in round lots; with sales at 6½ in job lots. Choice medium in fair supply and offerings at 5¼ for green, and 5a5½ for red tipped. Covers and inside selling at prices ranging from 4 to 5 as to quality and color. Crooked, 2a3½c.

BELTING—The market for this article remains steady, and the demand is now confined chiefly to that made from good bark tanned Leather, most parties having found that the several patent and chemical tannages of leather for belting purposes, at the lower prices at which such are sold, are dearer in the end. We quote:

Inch.	Per Foot	Inch.	Per Foot
1	¶ 6	5	¶ 84
1½	9	5½	92
2	13	6	66
2½	24	7	78
3	30	8	90
3½	36	10	1 14
4	42	12	1 35
4½	48	14	1 56

Discount 15 to 30 per cent. as to quality and quantity.

BEESWAX—There is a good steady demand at 30c in lots and 35c ₱ lb in a jobbing way.

BRUSHES—White Scrubbing, 21a31 ₱ gross Gray, 31a39; White Bristle, 62a86; Shoe, 31a40; Horse (wood backs) 82a86; Horse (leather backs) 43a49; Extra white-wash, $36a75; Common do, $24 a30.

BROOM HANDLES—We quote in a jobbing way: No 1 Painted ..... $16 00 ₱ thousand
No 2 Painted ..... 24 00 do
Toy Painted ..... 12 50 do

CHEESE—is coming forward more freely, but with a steady consumptive demand there is but little accumulation, and the recent advance is fully sustained; prime Ohio September make quoted at 13¼a13½ to the wholesale trade. It is impossible to quote poor stock as holders are obliged to sell it for whatever they can obtain.

CHESTNUTS—The receipts keep up well, and prices since the first day are unchanged, sold at $1a1,50 bu; we now quote at $3,00a3,50 ₱ bushel. The luxury, aside from local buyers, has been from the west mainly—several shipments have been made to Chicago.

CIDER—Has commenced to come forward pretty freely, and with more offering than there is a demand for, prices are weak and drooping quotations may be fairly given at $3,50a4,50 per bbl. As farmers can get nothing for their apples, they are nearly all making cider, hence the supply is largely in excess of present wants, and prices are lower than they have been for several years in consequence.

CANNED GOODS—Tomatoes continue very firm, although as might be expected, the recent sharp advance has curtailed the demand; packers are now asking $1,75a1,80. There is not much doing in Corn or Peaches except in a wholesale way—the demand for consumption does not open up until about the close of the year.

COAL—Bituminous is quotable at 6¾a7½ ₱ bu, delivered. Anthracite, $4 ₱ ton for broken egg by the carload and $6,25a6,75 delivered.

COOPERAGE—Very dull and prices weak. Circled Heading, 21c per set; sawed Heading per m, $35 for green and $40 for dry. Best Indiana staves jointed, 48c; good square do, 40; common, 37½. Rough West Virginia staves, 34a35; long bucked, West Va., $20a22. Oil Barrels dull and low er; countries, $1,10; city make, $1,25.

CEMENT, &c., &c.—There is a fair business within the range of the following quotations: Cement—Rosendale, $2,50a2,75; New Lisbon, $1,80a2,00; Portland, $6a7 ₱ bbl; Youghiogheny, $1,75a2; Louisville, $1,40a1,60. Calcined Plaster —French's $4,75a5; Land Plaster, $2,25a2,50. Lime, $1,25a1,50. White Sand, $1,40a1,50 ₱ bbl.

CORDAGE AND ROPE—Following are the quotations of the report of the death of Commodore Vanderbilt, and the rumors of last Friday that the trunk lines had again reduced rates.

MANILLA ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upwards	14½ cts. per lb
⅜ "	15½ "
4 and 5-16 in. diameter	16½ "
Tarred rope and lath yarn	14½ "
Hay, stave and leather twine	14½ "

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.

Hawser laid	14½ cts. per lb
Hollow Rope Yarns	14½ "
Sand Pump Rope	14½ "

SISAL ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upward	10½ cts. per lb
⅜ "	11¼ "
4 and 5-16 in. diameter	11¾ "
Hay, spoke and leather twine	10¾ "

DRIED FRUIT—The market continues dull, and as yet there is not enough doing to establish quotations.

EGGS—Continue in light supply and prices have advanced 2a3c per doz. during the past week; we now quote at 22a23c. The receipts nearly always fall off at this season of the year.

FLOUR—There is a continued steady consumptive demand for good reliable flours, and the general tone of the market is firm, although prices have undergone no change since the date of our last weekly review. As intimated in former reports, winter wheat flours are firmer in sympathy with Springs, and millers generally are asking an advance of from 25a50c per bbl; while it is but proper to state in this connection, however, that spring wheat flours are easier, and we hear of some brands having been offered within the past few days at a slight reduction. This is easily explained; springs were pushed up so much higher than winters, that the latter, not only here but elsewhere had begun largely to take the place of the former, and at the present writing, there are but few buyers in our market for spring wheat flours aside from the bakers. Last year the consumption of the latter was much larger here than that of the former, as it was difficult to obtain a good article of winters, the wheat having been injured in the field during the harvest of 1875 by the excessive rains, while this year, the winter wheat was secured in good condition, while the spring wheat was more or less injured by rain and insects, and the quality of the flour is not as good in consequence. There is a continued good export demand, and the indications at present are, that Europe will want all the surplus of this country, as the wheat crop there did not turn out as well as expected. We continue former quotations:

Red winters	$6,25a6,75 ₱ bbl.
Spring wheat flours	6,25a6,75 "
Patent process and fancy white wheat	8,00a9,00 "
Rye flour	4,50a5,00 "

GROCERIES—Coffee—Rio is in light supply in first hands, and easily controlled. Prices are very firm and will remain so until the market is relived by fresh arrivals. The statistical position favors owners at the moment—the total visible supply being but about one-half of what it was at this date in 1875. Java and other mild descriptions steady. Sugars are firmer at the refineries, with an advance on some grades. Raws hardening. Rice steady. N. O. Molasses firm. Spices active, Syrups easy. Teas unchanged.

SUNDRIES.

Silver gloss Starch	9¾
Pearl Starch	4¾a6
Lump Chimneys, No. 1 and 2	1,85 ₱ box
B'l Carb Soda, in kegs	5 a 6
Carb Soda, in boxes	6
Concentrated Lye	3,50
Pearl Barley, per ¼ bbl	5 50
Oat Meal, in bbls, A. & B	7 00
Oat Meal, half bbls	4 00
" German Mills	4 25
Shot—drop	2 50
Shot—buck	3 00
Standard Yeast	35a75

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	11¾	Standard R	10⅜
Crushed	11¾a	Standard Ex C	9¾
Granulated	11¾a	Ref. Yellow	9¼a10¼
Powdered	11¾a	N. O.	9¼a10¾
Standard A	10¾a		

SYRUPS.

Choice	67 a65	Fair	50 a55
Prime	55 a60	Dark	40 a45

MOLASSES.

N. O. Choice	65	N. O. strictly prime	62
Fair	60	Demara	50a55

TEAS.

Young Hyson	35a0 85	Japan	40a85
Gunpowder	45a0 90	Oolong	35a85
Imperial	40a 75	Souchong	35a75

COFFEES.

Prime	27c
Second Grade	26c
Third Grade	24c
Some half a cent less.	

FEATHERS—Sales job lots, 87; repacked, 60a63.

FISH—Following are the current rates in a jobbing way:

	¶ bbl. half bbl.
Ex No 1 Mess Mackerel	8 50 4 50
Ex No 1 Shore	20 00 10 00
Ex No 1 Shore	18 00 9 00
Ex No 1 Bay	16 00 8 00
No 1 Bay	15 00 8 00
Ex No 2 Large	12 50 7 00
No 2 Medium	11 00 6 00
No 3 Large	11 00 6 00
No 3 Medium	8 50 5 00
Split Labrador Herring	7 50 4 00
White Fish	5 25
Lake Trout	4 50
Lake Pickerel	3 50
Lake Herring	2 50
Large Georges Codfish	6c ₱ lb.
Medium do	5¾ ₱ lb.
No 1 Herring	35c ₱ box
Scaled do	50c "

GRAIN—The receipts have been rather more liberal during the past week, but as yet there has been no accumulation and no declines in prices. The demand is steady demand, and the mills are taking all that offers within the range of our quotations; Penna. and Ohio red, $1,20a1,22; do. amber, $1,22a 1 25. Some operators are impressed with the belief that this grain is good property, and are taking all they can get hold of at current rates, while others take a different view of the situation. It is pretty generally conceded, however, that neither Wheat or Flour are destined to rule as low as was generally expected. The Oat market is easier in tone in consequence of increased receipts, but there has been as yet no perceptible decline in prices; mixed, 37a 38c; prime white, 39a40c. It was pretty generally expected that as soon as this grain commenced to come forward more freely that prices would weaken and decline, but thus far these expectations have not been realized, and the general outlook warrants the prediction that current rates will be maintained. It is well to bear in mind that prices were forced down just after harvest, lower than there was any necessity for, and the market for Oats will continues firm, and with an increasing demand and light supply, prices are firm and higher; Ear quotable on track at 56a58c, and Shelled at 38a40c, free in elevator, according to quality. There is a fair demand for Rye, with but little coming forward, and the market is firm but unchanged; 68a70c. This is an article of but little ₱ bu, as compared with the lowest point. Barley is firmer, with rather more inquiry, and it looks now as if prices were destined to rule higher than generally expected; quotations may given at 80c@1,10 per bu. The Washington county (Pa.) Barley has nearly all been bought up, and it would now bring our outside price, $1,10. The Ohio Barley is not very good this year.

HAY—Is in rather better demand and the market firmer; selling from country wagons, loose, $12 a16 per ton. Baled, on wharf and track, $12a15 for fair to prime Timothy.

HIDES—The export demand has fallen off somewhat, and with but limited orders from the home trade, the market rather favors the buyer. We quote:

Green Salted Cows	6¾a 7
Green Salted Steers, Light	7¾a 8
Green Salted Steers, Heavy	8 a 9
Green Salted Calf	10 a12
Green Butcher Cows	5½
Green Butcher Steers, Light	6
Green Butcher Steers, Heavy	7
Green Butcher Calf	9a 10

HEMP—Wanted. None offering outside of manufacturers.

LUMBER—Following are the current rates from yard:

First Clear	$45 00
Second Clear	40 00
Select Common	22 00
Coarse Common	18 00
Sheathing	16 00
Hem. Joist and Scantling	16 00
Flooring, No 1 per M	27 00
" No 2	25 00
" No 3	22 00
Moulded Weatherboarding	27 00
Shingles	3 50
Shingles	4 00
Lath	3 00

LEATHER—The market in general remains as last reported. In rough leather there has been an improved demand, but prices remain unchanged. Harness is in fair demand. Calf skins are in moderate request, but to sell round lots or at wholesale, prices would have to be put low. Kip, if light weights, are improving, but heavy are still dull and low. Upper can only be sold at low figures and must be of good quality. We quote:

Oak Sole, country	0,30a 0,34
Oak Sole, city	0,34a 0,37
Oak Sole, B.A. heav and mid	0,27a 0,29
Oak Sole, slaughter	0,26a 0,28
Red Sole, good dgd	0,23a 0,25
Rus, Rough	0,23a 0,27
Harness, city oak	0,28a 0,32
Harness, country	0,26a 0,32
Harness, No. 2 and common	0,26a 0,29
Fair Skirting	0,30a 0,35
Fair Bridle and Line Leather ₱ doz	48,00a 61,00
Bell Leather	0,33a 0,43
Finished Calf	1,00a 1,35
Finished Upper, ₱ foot	0,17a 0,22
Finished Kips	0,80a 0,90

MILL FEED—Bran is scarce and higher; $12a13 per ton; Seconds and Shipstuffs, $14a16; Middlings and Chopped Feed, $20a22

ONIONS—In fair demand, but the supply is ample and prices remain unchanged; $2a2,50 ₱ bbl

OILS—Nothing new to note, and the market is steady for lard oil, and firm for others. Extra winter strained lard, $1a1,05; current make No. 1, 78c; No. 2, 60a65. Lewis' extra white minera oil, 31c, yellow, 32c. Linseed a shade firmer. Carbon firm at 23c, to the wholesale trade, and 25 in a jobbing way.

POTATOES—The market for Irish is easier, in consequence of increased receipts; selling in a jobbing way at 75a85c per bu. Sweets $2,25a2,50 ₱ bbl for Baltimores, and $4,25a4,50 for Jerseys.

POULTRY—Live chickens selling by the coop at 60a65c ₱ pair, according to size.

PEA-NUTS—Tennessee white, 7a7½; red, 5a 6c ₱ lb; no change to note, and demand improving. Virginia white, 8a8½c.

PROVISIONS—Business, although less active as compared with last month, is all that can be expected at this particular time, as the demand always drops off at the close of the season; prices have undergone but little change. Packers generally are disappointed in regard to the course of the hog market recently, as prices are ruling much higher than they had expected.

Hams—Ex S C ₱ lb	15¾	Mess Pork ₱ bbl	18,75
Do. Canvassed	15½	Short Cut do	18,75
Shoulder Ex S. C.	10	Lard, prime leaf, tcs	12
Do. Canvassed	10	Lard, Ref for summer use—in trcs	12½
Bacon S. C.	14¾	Do. kgs	13
Do. Canvassed	14¾	Do. ½bbls	13¼
Dried beef Ex S. C.	13	Do. ½ b caddies	14½
Do. Canvassed	16	Do. ¼ b do	14¾
Beef Tongues S. C. per doz	96¾	Do. ½ b do	14¾
Bacon Shoulders	8¾	Do. ¼ b do	14¾
Short Rib Sides	11¼	Do. 1 b do	15
Clear Sides	11½	Ham Sausage	—

RAGS—Steady at 2¾c ₱ lb for good countrr mixed.

SEEDS—Sales of Timothy seed at $2 ₱ bu. to the trade, and $2,15a2,25 in a small way.

TALLOW—Is reported easier; rough quoted a, 3½; city rendered, 4¾c per lb; country, 7¾c.

WHITE LEAD, &c.—Is reported quiet and prices unchanged. Following are the quotations for the wholesale trade:

White lead, pure in lots of 2,000 lbs in oil	10
Do. pure in lots of 500 lbs in oil	10½
Do. fancy brands	8 @ 9
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	10
Orange Mineral	12 @13
Pure red lead	10 @11
Painters red lead	9 @10
Litharge	9a@10
Selected zinc, ground in oil	12
Vielle Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 @18
Zinc paint, ground in oil	8 @11
Putty	3 @ 4
Spirits turpentine, ₱ gall, in bbl, lots	40 @42

WINDOW GLASS—There is only a moderate business; no change to note in prices. Quotations of western list, 40 and 10 per cent, by the car load, and 40 for smaller quantities. Following is the full card:

Size.	SINGLE STRENGTH. 1st dis.	2d do.	3d do.	4th do.
6 by 8 to 8 by 10	$ 4 75	$4 25	$4 00	$3 50
8 by 11 to 10 by 12	5 00	4 50	4 00	3 75
10 by 14 to 10 by 15	5 25	4 75	4 25	3 75
9 by 16 to 12 by 17	4 75	4 25	4 10	4 00
12 by 18 to 14 by 20	6 00	5 50	4 75	4 00
15 by 20 to 16 by 24	6 25	5 75	5 00	4 25
13 by 22 to 20 by 30	7 75	6 75	5 50	4 50
15 by 26 to 24 by 30	8 50	7 25	6 25	No 4 th
26 by 24 to 24 by 32	9 00	7 75	6 50	5 00
26 by 28 to 28 by 44	10 50	9 00	7 00	above 20x
26 by 46 to 30 by 40	11 00	9 00	7 50	30 cnt.

Size.	DOUBLE STRENGTH. 1st dis.	2d do.	3d do.	4th do.
6 by 8 to 8 by 10	7 00	6 00	5 50	$ 5½
8 by 11 to 10 by 12	7 25	7 00	6 50	6 00
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	8 25	7 25	6 75	6 50
9 by 16 to 12 by 17	8 50	8 25	7 25	6 75
12 by 18 to 14 by 20	9 00	8 50	7 75	7 25
15 by 20 to 16 by 24	9 10	8 00	8 25	7 75
13 by 22 to 20 by 30	11 00	10 00	9 00	8 50
15 by 26 to 24 by 30	12 50	11 50	10 50	No 4 th
26 by 28 to 24 by 36	13 25	11 50	10 50	quality
26 by 46 to 28 by 44	15 50	13 50	11 50	above 20x
26 by 45 to 30 by 50	16 25	14 50	12 50	30 cnt.
30 by 42 to 30 by 54	18 75	14 00	13 00	
30 by 56 to 34 by 56	17 00	14 00	14 00	
34 by 58 to 34 by 60	20 00	17 50	15 00	
36 by 60 to 40 by 60	23 00	20 00	17 50	
40 by 60 to 44 by 60	27 50	25 00	22 00	
40 by 65 to 40 by 70	35 00	30 00	25 00	

All sizes over 42 inches in length, and not making 18 united inches, will be charged in 24 united inches bracket. An additional 10 per cent will be charged for all glass more than 40 inches wide.

WOODEN WARE—No change in prices has taken place, although some outside lots of inferior ware has been sold at a shade off from our quotations. We continue to quote "Corry Ware" as follows:

No. 1 Tubs ₱ dozen	$ 6 00
No. 2 do	5 00
No. 3 do	7 00
2 Hoop Pails ₱ doz	2 00
3 Hoop Pails ₱ doz	2 25
Globe Washboards ₱ doz (patented)	2 75
Common do do	2 25
Clothes Pins—₱ box	90c a 1 25

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, October 9, 1876.

CATTLE.

The number on sale was, as will be seen, considerably in excess of that of last Monday in point of numbers, but as regards quality there was not much difference; the offerings consisted largely of common and medium grades, and while the market for these was dull and lower, prime butcher cattle brought almost, if not altogether as much as they did last week. The Chicago bought cattle cost from ⅛ to ¼c more than those of the week preceding, and sellers made an effort to realize the increased cost, but as a rule, it did not succeed; and, moreover, it was not without its effect in curtailing the demand.

There was a fair attendance of butchers, and the weather was all that could be desired, but the butchers generally bought sparingly, and at the close there were quite a number remaining unsold. Butchers are now having a very fair margin for profit, but they claim that they are not able to dispose of it as much as could be desired. One of the leading butchers reports that he is now killing from 6 to 7 head per week, whereas in former years at this particular time, he had less difficulty in working off double this number.

Sales were made to-day at 5¾a5¾c for choice to fancy butcher cattle; 5a5¼c for good to prime; 4a 4½c for common to fair. Bulls and fat cows sold all the way from 2½ to 4c, according to quality. Calves continue scarce and in demand, and prices are fully maintained, 5½a5¾c.

The stock on sale was reported as follows:

Owners.	*Where from.*	*Number.*
Gerson & Z	Chicago	26
Marks & Bro	Chicago	36
B. Zimmerman	Chicago	17
A. Moonshine	Chicago	18
P. Schotz	Chicago	18
F. Rick	Chicago	17
J. Lobman	Chicago	17
Shamberg	Chicago	36
Gerson & H	Chicago	36
J. Hazlett	Chicago	18
Marks & B	Chicago	19
Katz & L	Chicago	20
Gerson & T	Chicago	16
J. Ross	Orrville	24
Mo. Williams	Indianapolis	20
W. Williams	Chaffant, O	38
J. Hoffornman	Zanesville, O	16
F. Black	National Road, O	17
P. P. Smoots	Utica, O	17
E. Holdeman	Zanesville, O	30
G. Fairlon	Penna	11
John Beeler	Penna	11
A. Stakely	Penna	3
J. J. Hinds & Co	Penna	37
A. West	W. Virginia	8
J. Hayward	W. Virginia	16
Alfred & L	Penna	37
S. Mathews	Penna	23
Stroud & Co	Penna	9
S. Marks Bro	Penna	19
G. Gordon	Penna	17
Robinson & R	Penna	23
A. Greenwald	Penna	29
J. Haulin	Penna	14
Kahn & L	Penna	34
Total		763
Total last Monday		682

CATTLE SALES.

Arnold & Lowenstein reported having retailed 65 head of mixed Green Co., Pa., stock at 3¾a4c.

J. Hayward sold 10 head of West Va., steers and heifers at 3¾a4c.

Kersau & Zigler sold 33 cars of butcher cattle from Chicago at 4a5¼; 6 head of country cattle at 4¾.

J. Hunter sold

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are falling or stationary barometer, southerly or westerly winds, and warmer, clearer weather.

Chamber of Commerce.

The meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday resulted in less than any previous meeting for some time. Gen. J. K. Moorhead, of the committee to whom was referred the circular letter in reference to obtaining a uniform law in all the States in regard to bills of exchange and receipts, reported that he was not yet ready to report. The Committee was continued with the understanding that a definite report will be made next Monday.

No other action was taken, as no one had anything to suggest, and the Board adjourned.

BAPTIST ANNIVERSARIES.

Baptist Minister's Union of Pennsylvania.

The Pennsylvania Baptist Anniversaries are now being celebrated in this city at the Fourth Avenue Baptist Church, Rev. R. W. Pearson, D. D., pastor. The celebration began with a meeting of the Baptist Minister's Union last evening with Rev. T. E. Clapp in the chair. After fraternal greetings the annual sermon was delivered by Rev. Fred. Evans.

At 9 A. M., to-day, the Union will organize for business. At 10 o'clock the Rev. G. D. Boardman will read an essay on "The Mutual Relations of the two Covenants," which will be followed by other essays and addresses, and in the evening the Pennsylvania Baptist Education Society will hold its regular annual session.

THE SCHAFFER MURDER.

Late Developments in the Case—Evidence Against the Prisoner.

Detectives Bowden and Scott yesterday returned from their trip to the country in search of further information relative to the murder of Henry Schaffer. They say they learned that Linkner was at Cargo's house on the Perrysville road, on Thursday at 2 o'clock, with Schaffer, and at 3 o'clock the same day, he was at 'Squire McGill's alone. The houses are about a mile and a half apart. Two daughters of Mr. Robert P. Cunningham saw blood on Linkner's hand as he passed along the road inquiring the way to Hart's tavern. At Hart's tavern he said, in reply to a question, it was no difference where Schafer was, and then asked if there was blood on his face. Some of Hart's children had quarreled with some negroes, and it wouldn't make much difference if some one did put him out of the road. It is further said by the detectives that they discovered that Linkner had a stick like the one found covered with blood.

Linkner insists that he is not guilty of the crime, and there are many who are inclined to believe him, in spite of the conclusive evidence of his guilt.

FIRE AT FOXBURG.

Conflagration in the Oil Regions This Morning—A Number of Buildings Destroyed and Others in Danger.

A fire broke out in the business portion of Foxburg about half past one this morning, and at latest accounts was still raging with great fury. Fear was then entertained that the entire town would be destroyed. Up to 2:15 A. M. the following buildings had been destroyed: J. C. Wales, tin and hardware store; John Coriberg, clothing store; Jamus Devinney, restaurant; also the Express office, and Porterfield & McComb's hardware and general supply store. The buildings threatened are the residence and office of J. C. Patterson, Justice of the Peace; residence of John Spear, railroad agent; A. V. R. R. depot; Fox House; Western Union Telegraph Office; Thompson & Wood's drug store; Moorhead's grocery store; Postoffice; W. T. Taylor's shoe store; Union Pipe companies buildings; A. S. Palmer & Sons building and C. C. Bones stationery store. The confusion and alarm is so great that no definite idea of the loss can be reached. The fire is believed to have originated in Devinney's restaurant.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Local Political Notes—Meetings in and About the City.

Why was last Saturday night in Pittsburgh like 1861?

Answer—Because the Republicans were on the North Side, and the Democrats on the South Side.

In our report of the Allegheny demonstration, we inadvertently omitted the Sewickley delegation, consisting of the Hayes and Wheeler club, which had 122 men in line and the colored club of 35 men.

Dr. W. S. Shallenberger was nominated as the candidate for Congress in the Twenty-fourth district by the conferees on Saturday last

out last night with
nstead of one thous-
ed, there were just
ney were addressed
r candidate for Vice President Sam. Carey, of Cincinnati, at Emerald Hall.

The breaking of the large window in Reinzlehausen & Bier's clothing establishment, on Smithfield street, on Saturday night, was caused by a stone thrown from a wagon in the Democratic procession. If the name of the person that hurled it could be ascertained, he would be prosecuted.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

Action of the Humane Society in Regard to the Death of Dr. A. G. Walter.

The Humane Society held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, at the office, No. 298 Penn avenue, to take action in reference to the death of Dr. A. G. Walter, who was one of its leading and most active members. President C. A. Colton was in the chair. A committee consisting of Mrs. Samuel McKee, Mr. L. H. Eaton, and Mr. F. P. Case submitted the following, which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, This Society has learned with profound sorrow of the death of Dr. A. G. Walter, one of its founders and most earnest supporters from its organization; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Dr. Walter we, as individuals, have lost a sincere and unselfish friend, the Humane Society a member and officer whose place it will be hardly possible to fill, the community an upright citizen and Christian gentleman, humanity a warm-hearted and able surgeon, and the brute creation a most steadfast protector.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered at large upon our minutes, and that a copy thereof be engrossed, signed by the officers of the society, and presented to the family of our late lamented member.

Mrs. Collins, Mr. Kerr, Mr. Eaton, Mrs. McKee and Superintendent Street all spoke in reference to the character of the deceased, eulogized his many noble qualities, and expressed their warm sympathy with his family in their bereavement. The Society also resolved to attend the funeral of Mr. Walter, which takes place this morning.

BOTH LOCKED UP.

Defendant and Witness Both Lodged in Gaol—An Unfortunate Shawl.

Dennis, *alias* "Stumpy" Connor, had a hearing yesterday before Mayor Phillips, of Allegheny, on a charge of felonious assault and battery preferred against him by Mr. James Hays, whom he assaulted on Beaver avenue, on Saturday night, and severely cut, the particulars of which were published in yesterday's GAZETTE. Connor said, in extenuation of his offense, that he was drunk and did not know what he was doing. In default of $1,000 bail he was committed to jail for trial. It will be remembered that officer Anderson declined to arrest Connor, and that Mr. Hays made complaint against him before the Mayor for his queer action in the matter. The Mayor investigated the case and exonerated Anderson from blame, for the reason that the officer, who is a "sub," and who did not see the offense committed, was not aware that he could make the arrest without a warrant. He ought to read up in the manual.

During the hearing in Connor's case, Annie Coulter appeared as a witness in his behalf. A shawl she wore got her into trouble, as the following will show: Last Friday week the residence of Mr. Keyes, at the head of Buena Vista street, Allegheny, was entered by burglars, and a number of dresses, &c., taken. The family were absent at the time, but on their return an information was made and Detectives Geary and Scott took charge of the matter. Samples of the stolen stuff were given the detectives, but until Miss Coulter's shawl crossed their vision, no success attended their investigations. The shawl matched the sample and Annie was locked up. She stated that she had gotten the shawl from one Andrew Kuloff. Andrew was found, and also Cyrus Poulter, at a house on Strawberry lane, where nearly all of the stolen property was discovered. The parties were placed in confinement, and will have a hearing before the Mayor to-day.

Notice.—For some time past many of our customers have been disappointed in not getting what French bread they wanted at our retail department, No. 18 Fifth avenue. We have increased our facilities and will endeavor hereafter to have a full supply for all.

S. S. MARVIN & Co.

Grand Concert

To be given for the benefit of the sufferers by the explosion of Zug's mill at Ralston school house, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, Wednesday evening, October 18th. The following parties have offered their services:

The Great Western Band.

Prof. Darling.

Philomena Quartette club and many other young men and ladies from about the city.

T. FRIEDMAN, }
J. GRIBBIN, } Committee.
HUGH HAGAN, }

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

Supreme Court.

(*Before Chief Justice Agnew and Justices Sharswood, Mercur, Gordon, Paxson and Woodward.*)

The motion to appoint an auditor in the case of Parson's executors vs. Keystone National Bank, error to Common Pleas of Erie; argued by Mr. Marshall for the motion and Davenport contra.

In Blaine vs. Tully, error to Common Pleas of Erie county, a motion was filed by Mr. Marshall to suppress parts of paper book.

Reed's executors vs. Reed *certiorari* to Common Pleas Court, Erie. Argued by Woodruff and Shiras for plaintiff in error, Curtis and Derickson contra.

Parson's executors vs. Keystone National Bank, Erie county. Argued by Marshall for plaintiff in error and Spencer contra.

Reed's appeal. Argued by Shiras for plaintiff in error and Curtis and Souther contra.

Opinions were rendered in the following cases:

Mary A. Craig vs. David Gregg et al., Directors of the Security Trust Company, and Harriett Houston vs. Same; error to Common Pleas No. 2 of Allegheny county. Opinion rendered by the Chief Justice as follows: We are of opinion that the alleged injury to the plaintiffs as individual stockholders in those cases, cannot be redressed by an action at law for negligence against the Directors of the Bank. The remedy must be in a form to protect the interest of the corporation as the Trustees for all its stockholders and the creditors. Whether it should be by an action in the corporation against the negligent Directors or a bill of equity against both, is not necessary to decide as the case is now presented. Judgment affirmed.

Edward Bird Grubb et al. vs. Alfred Bates Grubb; appeal from the decree of the Common Pleas of Lancaster. Appeal dismissed. Upon *certiorari* issued by defendant judgment reversed at costs of plaintiff and *procedendo* awarded. Opinion by Woodward.

Wm. A. Herron, trustee, vs. Joseph Graham and James Lyon, Common Pleas No. 3, Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice.

James Bawn vs. Wm. A. Thompson. Error to Common Pleas No. 2, Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed by the Chief Justice.

J. R. McClintock, guardian, &c., vs. city of Allegheny. Error to Common Pleas No. 2, Allegheny county. The opinion was delivered by Chief Justice Agnew as follows: We think the evidence of a dedication of the alley on which the sewer in question was built by Gen. Wm. Robinson to public use was insufficient. There was no plan of lots laid out for sale, no survey of the streets and no sale of lots, while on the alley leading into Federal street, the principal avenue of the city, he kept a gate evidencing his intention to retain control. The house built on these lots was his own and the alley in question was necessary for their convenience. The mere fact that others were suffered to use the alley was insufficient to raise a presumption of adverse right in part of the public upon his private property. Judgment reversed.

Andrew Miller vs. Wm. Munhall, Common Pleas No. 2, Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice.

Manufacturers and Merchants Insurance Company vs. John O'Mally et ux., Common Pleas No. 1, Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice.

Theodore N. Phillips vs. A. W. Boyd, Common Pleas No. 1, Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice.

Mary Vick vs. Dr. Addison Arthurs. Common Pleas No. 1, Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice.

W. H. Stimple vs. J. J. Herman. Common Pleas No. 1, Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed by Chief Justice.

Evan Jones vs. W. F. Casey. Appeal from Common Pleas No. 2, Allegheny county. Decree affirmed, with costs and appeal dismissed. Opinion by Chief Justice.

In the matter of the contested election of Charles Wetti, as Select Councilman, *certiorari* to the Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county, proceedings affirmed by Chief Justice as follows: "It is sufficient for this case to say that the application to amend does not set forth a mere defect in form, and that the Court had jurisdiction in fact under the original petition. Clearly jurisdiction cannot be conferred after the expiration of the time fixed by law for the contest. It does not appear in the petition for the amendment that the original petitioners were qualified electors who had voted at the election. It is therefore unnecessary to decide whether a petition presented by the requisite number of qualified electors who had voted at the election giving jurisdiction in fact within the proper time may be amended in its form merely by setting out the fact."

Jacob Orrison vs. Pennsylvania Company, Common Pleas No. 1, Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed by Chief Justice.

Estate of Gilbert L. Lloyd and Harriet Lloyd, deceased. Appeal of John Copely et al. from decree of Orphans' Court of Blair county. Decree reversed, auditor's report set aside and *procedendo* awarded. Opinion by Woodward.

Federal Insurance Company vs. Robinson. Error to the Common Pleas No. 1, Allegeny county. Judgment reversed. Opinion by Judge Sharswood.

U. S. District Court.

(*Before Judge Ketcham.*)

This Court convened yesterday morning. The list of cases set down for trial at the October term was called over, and all reported ready for trial but three.

The following cases in bankruptcy were continued by consent:

Butler, McCarthy & Co. vs. Hiram W. Junkin; Manchester Savings Bank et al. vs James Welsh, and Erie County Savings Bank et al. vs. George Decker.

The following bankruptcy business was disposed of:

Nathan Covey, bankrupt. An injunction ordered to issue against A. F. Jones et al.

Hatch, Mason & Co., bankrupts. Erie county. M. W. Moffit and S. A. Beans, chosen assignee.

Glass, Neely & Co., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. So much of the order of the 12th inst. for publication of notice of hearing to ascertain liens is rescinded.

Common Pleas No. 1.

(*Before Judges Sterrett and Collier.*)

Elizabeth McCreath vs. Richard Sidney; **action for damages.** Jury out.

Reuben and Thomas Ferguson vs. R. J. McCaffrey and wife. Verdict for plaintiff for $44. This was an action for work and labor done.

Thomas O'Connell vs. Chas. B. Easley. Time for taking testimony extended thirty days from date.

In the voluntary assignment of M. Nicolaus, exceptions were filed and rule granted on assignee to show cause why sale should not be set aside.

Trial List for To day.

Stanton vs. Aul.
Connors vs. Eaton.
Duncan vs. Hasenmeyer *et al.*
Gimbel vs. Trees.
Huckenstein vs. McDonld *et al.*
Greer vs. Shaffer.
Wroe vs. Eugland.
Wygand vs. Keller.
M. B. and L. Association vs. Brooks.
Dilworth Bros. vs. Eeed *et al.*
Caldwell *et al.* vs. Noble administratrix.
Snyder *et al.* vs. Slutzer *et al.*
Schumaker *et al.* vs. Haunmell.
McIntyre vs. Wightman.
Scheffner vs. City of Pittsburgh.
Gainsford vs. Cowan.

Common Pleas No. 2.

(*Before Judge Kirkpatrick.*)

McKirdy & McGinness vs. Thos. Ballentine and wife. Action for lumber sold. Plaintiffs took a *non suit*.

Bakewell, Pears & Co. vs. B. B. Cousin, administrator of Theodore S. Toner, deceased. Verdict for plaintiff for $446.

City of Pittsburgh vs. James Kelly, *scire facias* on a municipal lien. On trial.

Commonwealth *ex. rel.* Charles Gross vs. Isabella Carr. On petition presented a *habeas corpus* was ordered to be issued, and Tuesday, October 21, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M. fixed for a hearing.

J. C. Thompson & Co. vs. James Dugan. Rule granted to show cause why the judgment should not be opened and defendant let into a defense, and in the meantime proceedings be stayed, the lien execution to remain.

Trial list for to-day.

Dermuth & Co., vs. Weddell.
Taylor et al. vs. Mitchell et al.
O'Mally vs. Douglas et al.
Cluley vs. Phillips.
Meloney & Lanahan vs. Allegheny Valley Railroad company.
City of Pittsburgh vs. King.
Altman & Co. vs. Zugschmidt.
Burd vs. Kelley et al.
Maple vs. Drew & Bros.
Oxley vs. Irwin.
Kilby vs. Herron.
Coffin & Co. vs. steamer Belle Vernon.

Criminal Court.

(*Before Judge Ewing.*)

Commonwealth vs. Daniel Smith, indicted for involuntary manslaughter, in causing the death of an infant. The facts in the case were fully reported in the GAZETTE at the time of the occurrence. Jury out.

James Mullen, convicted of assault and battery, with intent to commit rape, was sentenced four years to the Penitentiary.

(*Trial List for To-day.*)

Commonwealth vs.

Thomas Blake (2)	Fred. Meyer,
Mary Williams	Sarah Belz,
alias Holmes,	George Joyce,
John Schwem,	Francis Livingston,
Gottlieb Ganz,	Chas. Waxter,
Lizzie Coates,	John Schrecker,
Robert Tealand,	Al. Stockton,
Mary Glenn,	Thomas Giles,
Annie Powers,	D. P. Hatch,
Harry Brown,	Lewis Sweitzer,
Lewis Hattmen,	Wm. Swaney,
Frank Sailor,	Wm. Delaney,
Andrew Cella,	August Swopedollar,
Juliet Rush,	James Blakeley,
	Michael Ottoway.

Court Brevities.

CHAS. GROSS applied to Judge Kirkpatrick, of the Common Pleas No. 2, yesterday, for a writ of *habeas corpus* against Isabella Carr, to secure the custody of a child six years old named John Holtzheimer, son of Wm. and Sarah Holtzheimer, both deceased. He claims that by the terms of the will he is entrusted with the guardianship and tuition of the boy, and represents that Isabella Carr holds him without authority. A writ was granted and made returnable on the 21st inst.

THE following rule was made in the Supreme Court yesterday morning: For each week during the sitting of the Court, each week day a list to be called "the hour list." The attorney of either party may order a case on said list at any time after writ issued or appeal taken, and prior to Tuesday noon of the week in which the case is assigned for argument. No case thus ordered thereon shall be stricken therefrom without permission of the Court. The cases on said list shall be heard in the order they were set down thereon, and shall have precedent over all cases, except those on the short list, and in the argument thereof, counsel shall be heard for one-half hour only, on each side.

THE RECENT CALAMITY.

Coroner's Investigation of the Zug's Mill Explosion—The Opinion of the Boiler Inspector—The Inquiry to be Continued.

The jury empannelled by the Coroner to "inquire into the cause and after what manner" the persons killed by the boiler explosion at Zug's mill on Thursday last came to their death, met in the Coroner's office last evening for the purpose of investigating the matter. The Coroner, before beginning the investigation, informed the jury that it was their province only to ascertain if the accident was the result of criminal negligence on the part of any one, and, if so, who the negligent person was. That he did not propose to go into an investigation of the causes of boiler explosions further than was necessary to determine whether this particular explosion was the result of negligence, and if so, who was to be held responsible for the negligence. A number of witnesses were called, among whom were a Mr. Stewart, who testified that he had repaired the boilers in March last, and that he considered them safe. He had put several patches on them and had put in one new plate, and he found the iron in good condition.

Morgan Sullivan, a boiler-maker employed at Carroll's boiler works, had assisted Mr. Stewart in repairing the boilers, and he considered them safe. He said that young Callahan, who was killed, was a nephew of his, and if he had not considered the boilers safe he would not have permitted him to work so near them. He was fully satisfied that they were safe.

The engineer of the mill was next called and testified concerning the matter. The boilers, he said, had been tested on the 1st of September, and were pronounced in good condition. He was present when the explosion occurred, but he had seen the engineer, who was in charge of the boilers and engine at the time of the explosion, Mr. Burke, and he had, in answer to him, that he had examined the water guages a few minutes before the explosion, was certain the water was at least six inches above the fire line. He had also examined the pump and found it working all right; he again examined the water gauges and found plenty of water, and had just left the boilers when he heard a peculiar rumbling noise which led him to believe that the roof of the building was falling in, and his first impression was to stop the engine; he immediately went to the throttle valve and turned off the steam, and while standing there was struck by something which rendered him unconscious, and he knew nothing more until he was carried out of the mill. The witness stated that he could corroborate a part of Mr. Burke's statement, that he knew Mr. Burke was found standing by the engine with one hand on the throttle valve and the other on the reversing leaver, and that shortly after the explosion he had examined the pump which supplied the boiler and found the valves all in good working order.

Mr. W. E. Russell, Boiler Inspector for Allegheny county, was examined. He testified to having inspected the boilers on or about the first of September last and found them in good order, as was also everything around them and in connection with them. They were tested to one hundred pounds and were only required to carry forty pounds. He considered the boilers safe. The boilers used for that purpose. Mr. Russell gave an extended statment of his duties as Boiler Inspector, as well as his experience as an engineer, and his opinion was that the explosion was caused by the sudden ingress of some one. He was satisfied that there was but little if any water in them when the explosion occurred, and said that the best evidence of that fact was that no one about the establishment was scalded with water when the explosion occurred. His theory is that the water had fallen below the fire line and the flues had become heated, and that cold water had then been run in, causing not only a rapid generation of steam, but a sudden contraction of the heated flues, which resulted in an explosion. The force of the explosion, he argued, was an evidence of the strength of the boilers. If the boilers had been weak there would have been but little resistance, and consequently but little damage would have resulted. At the conclusion of Mr. Russell's testimony the jury accompanied him to his office to examine some specimens of boiler iron, and learn something of the cause of boiler explosions in general, after which they adjourned until such time as Mr. Burk, the engineer, in charge of the boilers at the time of the explosion, has sufficiently recovered to be able to testify as to what he knows of the matter.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Chas. Fechter's first appearance in this city in six years was made last night at the Opera House as *Obenreizer* in "No Thoroughfare," an intensely powerful play. To say that his impersonation was effective would be to state what all who know Fechter and did not see him would surmise, and what those who did see him are free to confess. The fascination in Fechter's acting consists in what he does and how he does it, as much as in what he utters. It is a trite remark that actions speak louder than words, and Fechter possesses in an unsurpassed degree the faculty of expressing, by a movement, a gesture, a look, than could be conveyed in words. The scene last night in the bed-room of the Alpine inn was deeply dramatic—a hush spread over the entire audience—yet Fechter said comparatively little, but he acted with admirable throughout. As *Marguerite* Miss. Lizzie Price fulfilled every requirement, and Mr. Gotthold as *George Vendale* won encores joints with Mr. Fechter. Mr. Stockwell as *Joey Ladle* was particularly excellent. He dressed the part well and performed it better. All the remaining parts were satisfactorily interpreted.

"No Thoroughfare" will occupy the boards until Friday night, when "Hamlet" will be played.

Library Hall.

We know of no actress who is a greater favorite in Pittsburgh than Mrs. D. P. Bowers. Her popularity is deserved, because it has been honestly won—won by the power of her own brilliancy and great dramatic attainments. Therefore it rests upon a sure foundation, and consequently here have invariably been successful. Last night she enacted the part of *Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots*, a character in which she stands pre-eminent. In the first two acts her support was good, but Mr. Whiting should have had the *role* of *Lord George Douglass*, because in his hands it would have received the interpretation it deserves. The part was sustained by Mr. McCollom. The two concluding acts were better performed, two of the best members of the company, Miss Vaders and Mr. Pendleton, appearing and strengthening Mr. Owen and Miss Jack. Mrs. Bowers gave to her impersonation all the force and vigor of action and speech that she knows so well how to exhibit, and the pleasure she gave was often expressed in applause.

This evening she appears in "Lady Audley's Secret."

Gilmore's Band.

The Exposition building was crowded last night with an immense audience, gathered together to listen to the performance given by Gilmore's band for the benefit of the sufferers by the explosion at Zug's mill. All the selections were exquisitely rendered, and the enraptured audience was not at all chary in bestowing its plaudits. The amount realized will go far toward assisting the suffering poor, and Mr. Gilmore should be held in kind remembrance for his generous action in giving this entertainment.

Please Remember

That McKelvey's great sale of carriages, robes and blankets of every description takes place on Wednesday, October 18th, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place will be offered without reserve at bottom figures a fine selection of Hudson Bay, Wolf, Fox, Mink, Angora and Buffalo robes, with an elegant stock of new and second hand carriages and harness.

We are now prepared to furnish two popular styles of Beaver Coats, for ladies, in extra large sizes, viz: 40, 42, 44 and 46 inch, bust measure.

F. H. EATON & Co.,
25 Fifth avenue.

Men's Rubber Half Soles, Tanbers' Grease in small boxes, and French Kid Paste to blacken and soften all kinds of Kid Shoes, for sale by

C. H. DIETRICH,
160 Smithfield street.

Cloaks.

A nice one.....$8.00
BIBER & EASTON.

Chilson's

Improved Cone Furnaces.

L. H. SMITH & Co.,
49 Sixth street.

Elegant Parlor Suits.

A very excellent and cheap assortment o the latest styles of furniture, at the lowes prices in the city at James Milliken & Co.'s 89 Smithfield street.

"Baltimore" Fire Place Heaters.

Three rooms warmed by one fire. Call and see them at 49 Sixth street.

Dressing, Bronze, Laces,

Cork Soles, Button Hooks, Bows for Slippers, ect., at C. H. Dietrich's, 160 Smithfield street.

SELECT COUNCIL.

Proposed Change of the Law in Reference to the City Depositories—Provisions Against Further Loss of Money—An Interesting Chapter in Regard to an Exchange of Bonds—The South Side Passenger Railway.

A special meeting of Select Council was held yesterday afternoon for the purpose of considering the ordinance providing for the issuance of five per cent. bonds to be exchanged for four per cent. bonds known as the "Railroad Compromise Bonds;" also, the ordinance amending the City Code so as to authorize the Treasurer to place in each of the Depositories such proportion of the municipal funds as he shall in his judgement determine. Under the existing law he is obliged to deposit in each of the institutions an equal amount. The members present were Messrs. Ahl, Aiken, Atkinson, Barckley, Bates, R. B. Brown, L. T. Brown, Bruce, Buckley, Dannels, B. Darlington, C. P. Dalf, Epping, Foster, George Fox, Gregor Fox, Geiger, Herron, Hunter, Jeremy, Kernan, Kerr, Lagerman, Littell, Moore, Murray, McCandless, McClurg, McGimpsey, McKinley, Nusser, John O'Neil, Powers, Ray, Reiman, Rodgers, Schild, Schwarm, Shipton, Stoft, Sorg, Taylor, Weldon and Welsh.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and that portion setting forth that the resolution authorizing an additional appropriation of $4,000 to the Board of Health, out of the unexpended balances that may remain in the different appropriations after the payment of the December bills, had been lost, was objected to by Mr. Shipton on the ground that the record of the action of Council in that matter was incorrect. He moved that the minutes be corrected so as to read that the resolution was not adopted. The motion was lost and the minutes were then approved as read.

WATCHING THE MONEY BAGS.

Mr. SHIPTON submitted the bill already referred to giving the Treasurer discretionary power in the matter of depositing the funds in the Depositories, and empowering him to place in each such sums as he may deem proper. Mr. Bruce thought that if the Treasurer should be invested with such authority the Depositories ought to be required to give security sufficient to cover the largest amount that might possibly be placed in any one of them. Occasionally there is in the Treasury over half a million of dollars, and should the whole of that be placed in one bank by the Treasurer, it would exceed the amount of the bond given. Mr. Weldon offered an amendment giving the Finance Committee the discretionary power in this matter, instead of the Treasurer. Mr. Bruce submitted another amendment, investing the power in the Finance Committee and Treasurer jointly. Mr. Weldon accepted this amendment. Mr. Powers wanted to know, inasmuch as Councils had no control over the money at the beginning of the year with the present Depositories, whether that contract could be broken by adopting the pending ordinance authorizing the withdrawal of money. Mr. Bruce said the theory was the placing of it in either or both of the others. Mr. Aiken answered this question by stating that the bank from which it is proposed to withdraw the funds in the city which it now contains, is perfectly willing to accede to the ordinance and relinquish the money it now holds. Mr. Bruce raised the point that if all the money, say $600,000, should be paid into the market by the Treasurer, under the impression that it was perfectly safe, and if that bank should break or suspend, its bondsmen would only be responsible for one-third of the whole amount, $200,000, and the city would thereby lose $400,000. Mr. Littell differed from Mr. Bruce and held that the bondsmen of each bank are responsible for $400,000, they having given security to that amount, without regard to the amount of the deposits. Mr. Shipton said the City Solicitor had stated that the arrangement provided for by the pending bill would have to be consented to by all the bondsmen before it could become binding and valid. A vote was then taken on Mr. Duff's amendment and it was lost. Mr. Bruce offered the following amendment to the ordinance:

Provided—That the consent of the Finance Committee and all the bondsmen be first had and obtained before the change shall be made by the City Treasurer.

The amendment was adopted and the ordinance went over for reprinting.

HOW THE CITY WOULD GAIN.

Mr. SHIPTON presented another ordinance authorizing the issuance of five per cent. bonds in exchange for four per cent. Railroad Compromise bonds. It provides that when the holder or holders of said bonds shall desire to make the exchange, said four per cent. bonds shall be exchanged for five per cent. bonds at the rate of eighty-six per centum of their face value, and at the same terms for four per cent. compromise railroad certificates or bonds of less amounts than one thousand dollars, the bonds presented in such aggregating one thousand dollars or any multiple thereof. The ordinance was lost on final passage by a vote of 34 ayes to 9 nays. If it had been adopted it would have effected a saving to the city in the end, as the bond for making the exchange would have had to accept $860 of a five per cent. bond for $1,000 of a four per cent. bond, thereby effecting in every exchange of $1,000 a saving of $140 at once, which the increased rate of interest would cut down at the time of maturity to $32. When the Compromise bonds were issued in 1863 the holders accepted six per cent. bonds flat, or four per cent. bonds at eighty-six per cent. of their face. The amount of the latter issued was $328,000 worth. They expire in 1913, and have already run fourteen years, leaving thirty-six years before they reach maturity. A great many holders of four per cents desire to exchange them for five per cents, because the latter stand better in the market. In making the exchange the agreement in the compromise of 1863 would, of course, have to be complied with, and the holder would have to release his four per cent. bonds and accept five per cent. bonds at eighty-six per centum of the face value of the latter. If the ordinance had passed, and the exchange could be effected at once, the city would be gainer to the extent of $140 on every $1,000, and the nearer the four per cent.'s should be at maturity before exchange the greater would be the city's gain. Some time ago an ordinance, prepared by the City Solicitor, providing for such exchange, was passed by Councils, but the Mayor vetoed it, because, in his opinion, it was not clear enough. Yesterday's ordinance was drawn up by Harry Metzgar, the Mayor's Clerk, but Council defeated it for the same reason that the Mayor vetoed the other. The matter will likely be brought up again some time in the future.

NEW ORDINANCES.

Mr. MCCLURG presented an ordinance authorizing the assessment of damages caused by the grading of Darlington street, from Fifteenth street to the city line. Referred.

Mr. KERR, an ordinance authorizing the stoppage of wagons, buggys or carriages at street crossings by policemen in case of fractious horses told to halt. Referred.

Mr. TAYLOR, an ordinance for the opening of Forty-seventh street, from the south side to the north side of the Allegheny Valley Railroad. Referred.

Mr. WELDON called up the ordinance granting the use of certain streets to the South Side Passenger Railway Company. He stated that the company desired to commence the laying of tracks before the advent of winter. The commencement of the line will be at the corner of Fifth and Liberty streets, down the former to Duquesne way and across the bridge of the Point bridge now in course of erection. Mr. SHIPTON moved as an amendment that the company be required to pay on one horse cars only half the license fee charged for two-horse cars. This amendment was lost. Dr. KERR immediately followed it with another prohibiting the company from charging more than five cents fare for each passenger. The amendment was adopted, and the ordinance went over for printing.

Council then adjourned.

Despite the prevailing dullness there have been quite a number of new residences erected in our city and vicinity during the past seasons. These are now ready for occupancy, and new furniture, new carpets, new oil cloths, new rugs, &c., will be in demand, and everybody will be so anxious to learn where they can get the cheapest and the best, that a word of advice on the subject may not be out of place. For carpets, oil cloths, druggets, &c., there is no house in the West where a finer assortment can at all times be found than at Oliver McClintock & Co.'s, 33 Fifth avenue. This house has been in the carpet trade for a long series of years and possesses superior facilities for getting the very best goods at the very lowest prices. The assortment that they are daily opening for this season is the finest and most varied shown in our city, and comprises many novelties of finest drawing and exquisite coloring that are confined only to this house. In anticipation of an advance that must take place soon in woolen fabrics we urge our friends to supply their wants early, and commend the house of Oliver McClintock & Co. most cheerfully to their notice.

The Turkish Bath.

Persons interested will take notice that hereafter the Bath at 80 Diamond street, will only be open for ladies from 8 to 12 A. M., Monday's, Wednesday's and Friday's, instead of every forenoon, as heretofore. Gentlemen from 12 to 9 P. M. on the days named, and from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. other days.

Cloaks.

We are now offering a choice line of Fall and Winter wraps, embracing all the latest styles in plain and fur, Beavers and Matelasse cloth cloaks. New cash house,

BIBER & EASTON.

We are selling last year style Balmoral and Fancy Wool Hose, for children, from 25 cents for 4½ inch to 45 cents for 8 inch,—less than half of last year's price.

F. H. EATON & Co.,
25 Fifth avenue.

Cloaks.

For something stylish go to

BIBER & EASTON.

Marble and Slate Mantles.

Cheapest and best in the city.

L. H. SMITH & Co.,
49 Sixth street.

Dressing, Bronze, Laces,

Cork Soles, Button Hooks, Bows for Slippers, ect., at C. H. Dietrich's, 160 Smithfield street.

A FEMALE REVIVALIST.

Mrs. Van Cott at the Butler Street M. E. Church—Her Appearance and Style of Operating—A Good Work Being Accomplished.

Mrs. Maggie Newton Van Cott, the renowned female revivalist, has commenced a series of meetings in the Butler street M. E. Church, located at the corner of Fortieth street and Butler. A GAZETTE reporter last evening attended one of the meetings, and the result of his observations is given below.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

The first question that will occur to one, is how does she look?

In height she is about medium size, but she displays more *embonpoint* than the ordinary run of American ladies. She dresses in deep black, and wears a black bonnet, with voluminous ribbons tied under her chin. Her countenance is very pleasant, good natured and attractive, and gives indication of the large philantrophy that actuates her. In the excitement of exhortation her eyes sparkle with an earnest, yet pleasant light, and in repose they have a kindly look exceedingly pleasant to behold. While she is certainly not beautiful or handsome, she is yet a person who can be styled attractive, and would arrest attention anywhere.

HER ELOCUTION.

The text that she chose for her discourse last evening was "How shall we escape if we neglect so great salvation?" She is not eloquent, if euphemistic language and a great flow of words constitute eloquence; but she is eloquent and powerful in her simple earnestness and her avoidance of ostentatious display. The sermon was not a logical and dry dissertation on theology, but a simple and earnest appeal to the audience, with the truth of the Bible and the sufferings of the Savior taken as admitted facts.

While the church was not crowded it was well filled and by a quiet and attentive audience, being evidently one drawn not so much by curiosity as by the desire to hear the truths of the gospel promulgated by an earnest Christian woman.

At the close of her sermon she called upon the audience to sing, and with one accord and without the aid of an organ they joined in one of those revival hymns which are so popular with, and are so powerful in the hands, of the Methodists.

She then called on all Christians to aid in the work, and "not stand as if you had nothing to do." "Do you not know that God is calling you to work?" she asked, and then proceeded to exhort all Christians present to work for the cause.

SHOWING THEIR HANDS.

She then requested all who loved God to hold up their hands. A large majority of the audience answered the request. "All those who desire to be saved," was then asked to hold up their hands, and about half a dozen responded. After these had done so, she asked that the verse be sung,

"Other refuge have I none."

After this had been done Mrs. Van Cott walked down the aisles and personally entreated several individuals to go forward to the altar, which was already surrounded by a large number of mourners. Her manner of entreaty was exceedingly pleasing, and those who refused to go forward could not be offended at her for the asking.

Several prayers had been offered and a number of hymns sung, when Mrs. Van Cott requested the audience to listen to her for a few moments. She said that she had been talking to a young man who would not surrender his head during prayer. She respected him for it, because she believed there was more hope of a person who did wrong and dared to show it, than of one who hid his sin. The open and bold sinner in that manner was generally honest and open to conviction, but the man who bowed his head but did not pray was harder to reach and convince.

PRAYING UP THE AISLE.

Concluding this exhortation she called upon the audience to join in prayer again, and, kneeling down, she addressed the Deity for about fifteen minutes on her knees; then rising she walked up the aisle to the altar, still praying, and there kneeling down again she concluded the prayer, the audience patiently kneeling all the time.

The meeting was kept up until about half-past nine, but many of the audience had left before the dismissal.

There were at the altar last evening twelve or fifteen persons, most of them girls. Since the meeting opened great interest has been awakened, and the prospects are that Mrs. Van Cott will be successful in inaugurating a great revival.

In Memoriam.

At a meeting of the teachers of the Steven's School on Monday, October 16th, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to call from our midst Mrs. Dr. W. Neely, formerly Sallie M. Perkins, who has been for the past three years an earnest and efficient teacher in this school, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Mrs. Neely, this city sustains the loss of a teacher who has labored faithfully and successfully in the interests of education, and the teachers of this school lose a friend, who, by her spotless integrity, warm and generous impulses, courteous and affable manners, has merited their respect and warmest affections.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with her bereaved husband, her family and friends in the irreparable loss they have sustained, but whilst bowing in humble submission to the Divine will, we trust they will be consoled by the reflection that "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord:"

"Asleep in Jesus! Oh how sweet
To be for such a slumber meet!
With holy confidence to sing,
That death has lost its venomed sting."

Resolved, That the teachers of this school attend her funeral, and that these resolutions be a tribute to her memory, and as a token of our high respect and love for her, be published in the city papers, and a cop